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Selections.

MR. GARRISON AT FORT SUMTER.

[In the absence of the Editor, the Rev. SAMUEL MAY, JR. furnished the leading article in last week's Liberator. is so good that we cannot resist the temptation to copy the larger part of it. Mr. May opens with an allusion to the fact that Mr. Garrison had gone to Fort Sumter, in compan with his life-long friend, the Hon. George Thompson, th Hon. Henry Wilson and others, as the guest of the Nationa government, and then says:]

WHAT Abolitionist can think of the presence of William Lloyd Garrison at that spot, on that occa-sion, and this too by express invitation of the National authorities, without feelings of the profoundest awe at the wonder-working Providence which controls human affairs, or without emotions which in vain

meek adequate expression?

Thirty-five years ago, "in a small chamber, friendless and unseen," Mr. Garrison commenced, with the bumblest means and surroundings, the labor of abol ishing American slavery! Scarce an individual in the land was there, who did not deem the work to the last degree foolish and visionary, and most believed it im-possible. As fast as he and his work became known, so fast was he met with ridicule, scorn, abuse, perse cution, and ere long with attempts to take his life Denunciation, as a disturber of the peace, as a fanation as a traitor, as an infidel, fell heavy upon him from the political and religious journals, and all the high places of the land. All who befriended and aided him, or who even suggested that there was justification or excuse even for him, were visited with like condemnation, and subjected to the severest penalties which political and social proscription, or religious intolerance, combined with power, could inflict. The work they were doing was condemned as not less cruel to the slaves than illegal and treasonable to wards the nation and its government. The whole force of the learning, talent, wealth, and even religion of the land, with the fewest possible exceptions was lifted up to crush their work and them. "Every." where," as with Christianity in its early days, the anti-slavery cause was "spoken against," and the name of Mr. Garrison and his friends "cast out as svil." But on these painful and humiliating remem

brances we care not now to dwell. "Snatched from the world's pursuing wrath,
Unbarmed when death o'erhung our head—
Like ransomed Israel on the shore,
Here then we pause, look back, adore."

In such circumstances of all but universal hostilty, of determined purpose on the part of all whose power was deemed irresistible, to destroy and crush to utterly, how did the anti-slavery cause live? How did it prevail to gain a foothold, a hearing, consider ration, and now at length, in the space of not more than thirty-five years, its TRIUMPH, with the genera consent of all the wisdom, conscience, intelligence and patriotism of the land? The answer is but one and all know, all feel it. "Not by might, not by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." It was simply because the almighty power of Truth, Justice and Right was with it, and with its unselfish, devote advocates; because the sure arm of the Infinite wa on their side; and they even in the darkest hours be lieved and said, "If God be for us, who can be

against us? Such was the estimation in which the anti-slavery cause, and Mr. Garrison, its chief representative, were, until a very recent period, held. But a mighty change has taken place. And for this change, the thirty years' education of the people, through the anti-slavery movement, was the necessary and predes tined preparation. Four years ago, that Slave Power whose evil nature Mr. Garrison had so accurately de acribed, but whose infamous designs on the life of the nation not even he at first foresaw, made manifest to the world its real character and aims by lifting up the bloody hand of rebellion, the hand of an assassi and robber, against the nation and its legally constituted authorities. In that hour, multitudes saw and confessed what before they would never admit that Slavery was the inherent, necessary enemy of our Republic; from its nature opposed to all freedom not less than to the freedom of its immediate victims From that hour, the work of opening the blinde eyes and unstopping the deaf ears has been going forward-and with a celerity of progress unexample before in any nation's history. The flower of our young men, springing to arms for the defence of the i's life, have seen for themselves what slavery is, and does, and has attempted to do, and their conversion to anti-slavery is sealed beyond all possibility of change. The government, no friend to slavery at any moment, but constitutionally restrained from touching it, while slavery itself continued seemingly loyal waited but for the nation to see for itself the rea cause of the rebellion; and then, and quite as soon as controlling majority did see that slavery was the felon which had created and austained the rebellion it struck slavery a deadly blow, January 1st, 1863 from the effect of which it has never recovered. The nation has approved and ratified that act. Vas numbers who, like Mr. Everett, at first distrusted its expediency, have come to see and acknowedge its justice and absolute necessity, and to render to the whole anti-slavery policy of the government an unqualified support. The reëlection of Mr. Lincoln in November last placed the nation on the side of uncompromising anti-slavery action, and gave assurance that the work of rooting out slavery forever

would be fully accomplished. The nation is therefore no longer at variance with Mr. Garrison; and Mr. Garrison can no longer be and has no desire to be, without cause, at variance with the nation. Although but comparatively few may be magnanimous enough—as some have nobly been—to admit and avow the essential correctness and far-seeing wisdom of his course as an Abolitionist yet there is no real dissent from his principles and position on the part of any controlling number in the land. The people and the government have pro-nounced upon slavery the verdect of Guilty, and have sentenced it to a malefactor's death. greatest promptitude, and even gladness, the States have ratified the Anti-Slavery Amendment of the Constitution, and it can be but a little time before the

full number required for its adoption will be obtained Mr. Garrison is no longer a proscribed, but an honored man, in the land of his birth. Whereas, as the advocate of a most unpopular cause, he was mis-represented, reviled, and held as the nation's enemy. now, since his every word has been more than veri fied, and because men understand his faithful and anti-slavery life, he is respected and revered. He bears a name and has acquired a reputation—to be enjoyed white yet he lives—which the most greedy of fame might covet. To-day he is recognized by the candid and thoughtful as having been a true, single hearted, and far-seeing friend of his country, wisely hearted, and far-seeing friend of his country, which has the hearted heart forewarning against the impending consequences of the nation's great crime, and nobly laboring at the risk of his life, and with sacrifice of all that me usually strive after, to save her from it. A natio schooled by the terrible lessons of loss, suffering, an humiliation, which this four years' war has force upon her, taught by adversity a higher wisdom tha ever it could have gained in prosperity, taught t measure itself more justly, taught to esteem of sma account many things which before it had placed hig in its regard—now gives honor to the man and se, which before it scorned and loaded wit

And this is the real significance of Mr. Garrison presence at Fort Sumter, on this occasion of nation rejoicing and triumph. It tells of a regenerated pu lic sentiment, of a new moral purpose and life in the nation. Without this were so, Mr. Garrison could not not be a supposed in the nation. possibly have gone thither as the Nation's guest. this significance we accept and most fervently rejoin the fact of his invitation and of his appears there. It tells of a people worthy to have so great suffered, worthy to be saved through suffering, of people not given over by a righteous God to be for

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Ever in the bondage of that terrible idolatry which held them bound so long, a bondage more dishonoring and to be dreaded than that of the four million at the South, whose slavery was made sure by dational consent and complicity. It tells of a government above the poor prejudice and narrowness which actuate ordinary statesmen, ready to bestow home public expression to the convictions of the wisest and best in the land. d best in the land.

We regard this invitation to Mr. Garrison as a reenition also of the anti-slavery movement of the ocuntry, and a willing testimony to its essential worth as just, humane, and indispensable. We know that Mr. Garrison so regarded it, holding it as a tribute to the great body of men and women whom he might supposed to represent, and not at all as a tribut o himself. We do not agree that considerations, per onal to himself, had no influence in the case. the contrary, we believe they had very much to do with it. Mr. Garrison's course, throughout the war has been so consistently fair, he has been so considerate in his independent. rate in his judgment of those upon whom was laid the remendous responsibility of conducting the country brough this conflict, he has been so obviously actua ed by the single desire to have slavery, the cause of he rebellion and of so much of our national shame and woe, dealt with as it deserved, and that for the ighest reasons of the national good, his criticisms is public speeches, his whole action have been so arge and wise, that every reflecting mind has come to nonor him; and it was therefore to have been looked for that, on an appropriate occasion, the National government should publicly recognize him as one of the most true, faithful, and honorable of its citizens. We nost true, tatthul, and honorable of its citizens. We are far more glad that it has done so, for its own sake, than the personal gratification which it must give to Mr. Garrison and his friends. It honors itself in honoring such as he. And the good, the wise, and the true, the world over, will feel their respect increased and their estimate enlarged of this nation and ts government, when they see such proofs of mag ts government, when they see such proofs of magnanimity and justice, if tardy, yet so full and cordial.

And so the good cause of Liberty and Justice goes in conquering and to conquer! The nation has put its hand to the plough, and it will not look back. The long-oppressed and outraged slave is a slave no nore! Hereafter he and his children are to be recognized. ized as our brothers, the steadfast friends of our na ion in its season of great peril, the compassionate help ers of so many of our sons and brothers suffering un ler the torturing hands of the infamous wretches who nade the rebellion. God bless and strengthen every oul who has labored for them in the long past, an very one who still lives to work for their complete deliverance, and for the true honor and nobleness of

THE CHARACTER OF MR. LINCOLN.

ur country!

[The London Specialor, which writes intelligently upon subjects, and which has evinced a preëminent intelli nce, as well as liberality and sense of justice in its dis assion of American affairs, has in the number of March 25 n elaborate appreciation of the public character of Mr ncoln. It does not scruple to compare him to Washing on in some respects, or to pronounce that, with a more difference of the company cult task, he has reached a no less honorable success Here is the substance of what it says:]

WE all remember the animated eulogium on Ger eral Washington which Lord Macaulay passed parenthetically in his essay on Hampden. "It was when to the sullen tyranny of Laud and Charles had acceeded the fierce conflict of sects and factions am itious of ascendancy or burning for revenge, it was when the vices and ignorance which the old tyranny nad engendered threatened the new freedom with lestruction, that England missed the sobriety, the elf-command, the perfect soundness of judgment, the perfect rectitude of intention to which the history of revolutions furnishes no parallel, or furnishes a parallel in Washington alone." If that high eulogium was fully earned, as it was, by the first great President of the United States, we doubt if it has not been village lawyer" whom, by some Divine inspiratio or providence, the Republican caucus of 1860 substituted for Mr. Seward as their nominee for the Presi dent's chair. No doubt he has in many ways had s ghter task than Washington, for he had not at least o produce a government out of chaos, but only to express and execute the purpose of a people far more nighly organized for political life than that with which Washington had to deal. But without the dvantages of Washington's education or training Mr. Lincoln was called from an humble station at the opening of a mighty civil war to form a governmen out of a party in which the habits and traditions of official life did not exist. Finding himself the object of Southern abuse so fierce and so foul that in any man less passionless it would long ago have stirre up an implacable animosity, mocked at for his official awkardness, and denounced for his steadfast police by all the Democratic section of the loyal States, trie by years of failure before that policy achieved single great success, further tried by a series of suc sses so rapid and brilliant that they would have ouffed up a smaller mind and overset its balance embarrassed by the boastfulness of his people and o s subordinates no less than by his own experience n his relations with foreign states, beset by fanatio of principle on one side who would pay no attention o his obligations as a constitutional ruler, and by to the claims of justice, but would hear of no polic large enough for a revolutionary emergency, Mr. Lin soln has persevered through all without ever giving way to anger, or despondency, or exultation, or popular arrogance, or sectarian fanaticism, or caste preju ice, visibly growing in force of character, in sel ossession, and in magnanimity, till in his last short

rom either of them. [As to the growth of his mind on the subject of slavery, om the time of his debate with Douglas to the breaking ut of the war, the writer says:]

essage to Congress [maugural address], on the 4th

of March, we can detect no longer the rude and illite

cate mould of a village lawyer's thought, but find

eplaced by a grasp of principle, a dignity of manner and a solemnity of purpose which would have been neworthy neither of Hampden nor of Cromwell

while his gentleness and generosity of feeling towards

ais foes are almost greater than we should expec

He could not, Mr. Lincoln said, look on slavery a Ir. Douglas did, as a local matter of no more import nce than "the oyster laws of Virginia or the cran more of aggressiveness and natural proselytism about them than either oyster laws or cranberry laws; still that was only his own opinion as a political weather rophet. All he insisted on was the duty of resisting he advance and growth of a force whose force he eared as malign for the whole Union. In its then diensions he would protect and sauction it, and acord it every constitutional guaranty, but he did no elieve it would be content to keep within its then nensions. He looked at it as an Arctic navigato ould look on pack-ice, not as an English politicism ooks at the principles of the opposite party. Two years later, when so unexpectedly summoned to assume the Presidency of the United States, he reasons with the secessionists in the same tone, appealing to the great verdict of political experiment not asking them to give up slavery, but, if they had real confidence in it, to show that confidence by leaving it to the natural persuasiveness over the mind of the people, to the natural strength which it would derive from the providential care of God. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the altimate justice of the people? Is there any bette or equal hope in the world? In our present diffe nces is either party without faith of being in the ight? If the Almighty ruler of nations, with his ternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice or on yours of the South, that truth and that Justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people." The plea was no unreal pretence of argument. Mr. Lincoln was speaking from a faith so deep in himself, that had he been in the minority (as he was two years before) here the control of the truth and the control of the truth and the control of the truth and truth and the truth and truth would have accepted the test. "If this thing be not God it will come to naught," he had said wit God it will come to naugue, no condisapprobation of slavery; and he thought his opponents might be enough to say it too. And for his have faith enough to say it too. And for him self, though he had now accepted the post pilot to the State, he was almost ludicrously will g to abide by his own slow, patent, naturalis ing to abide by his own slow, patent, naturalistic nabit of waiting for a solution. All he could make up his mind to do was to say, "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government." He could do no less without treachery for he was trustee for those places. He could do no more without precipitating action, and he would not precipitate action. He wished to see the storn burst before he was willing to decide were his

at before he was willing to decide upon his duty

It might even yet drift by if he did not do too much. orderlies The Generals halted, and seated on their To hold, occupy and possess," that was his only

clear duty.

The war once declared by his opponents, our readers know how he treated the slave question—not from any doubt that slavery was the root of the whole struggle, but from a profound doubt whether he was justified in anticipating the divine moment for its extinction. He was not placed there as God's instrument to put down slavery, but as his instrument for administering the government of the United States "on the basis of the constitution," and the question might settle itself far better than he could settle it. Slowly he was forced, bit by bit, to see that the one duty was involved in the other, and as he saw he accepted it; but even then his only fear was lest he one duty was involved in the other, and as he saw he accepted it; but even then his only fear was lest he should interfere too much in the great forces which were working out their own end. He was chosen a men usually are, to do that which he was most fearful of doing—not because he did not see that it was a great work—but because he only very gradually opened his eyes to its being a work in which he, with his defined duties, had any right to meddle. And now he speaks of it in just the same spirit as a great natural process, not entrusted to him or dependent on him, of which no one can forsee the course and exact issue. which no one can forsee the course and exact issue Both North and South, he says, were equally confident in the justice of their cause, and appealed to God to justify that confidence. He has not justified either of them wholly. "The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been aswered fully." The Almighty has His own purposes."

[Again the writer analyses his moral convictions in this

Mr. Lincoln presents more powerfully than any hough in weak men it becomes boastfulness, is not eally this in root, but a strange, an almost humiliated rust in the structural power of that political Nature which without any statesman's co-operation is slowly ailding up a free nation or free nations on the gree ontinent, with an advance as steady as that of the ivers or the tides. It is the phase of political hought most opposite to, though it is sometimes compared with, the Cæsarism that is growing up on the European side of the Atlantic. The Emperor of the french thinks the Imperial organ of the nation almost greater than the nation—certainly an essential part of it. It is men like Mr. Lincoln, who really believe devoutly, indeed too passively, in the 'logic of events," but then they think the logic of events the word of God. The Cæsar thinks also of the logic of events, but he regards himself no as its servant but its prophet. He makes event when the logic would not appear complete without the country the class of the Alexandre the class of is aid, points the slow logic of the Almighty with pigram, fits the unrolling history with showy, netorical denouements, cuts the knots of ravelled rovidences, and stills the birth throes of revolution ith the chloroform of despotism. Mr. Lincoln is auch stupider and slower sort of politician, but we loubt if any politician has ever shown less persona ambition and a larger power of trust.

LEES SURRENDER.

DETAILS OF THE EVENT FROM AN EYEadence of the N. Y. Times

ON BOARD STEAMER "CITY POINT," JAMES RIVER. Va., Wednesday, April 12.

I AM able to lay before you the highly interesti and important details of Lee's surrender, throug the courtesy of Col. Tal. P. Shaffner, the eminent tel egraph engineer, who was an eye-witness to the whole scene. But in order to give a clear idea o the position where the event took place, and how the respective armies stood at the time, it is necessary to go back and very briefly follow the course of the aries from the time they left Petersburg.

[Want of room compels us to omit the interesting parculars of Grant's pursuit. It is enough to say that Lee vas completely hemmed in, and that a battle would have hat led to the Interview between the two Generals, th vriter goes on:]

On Sunday, April 9th, at about 2 o'clock p. m. the two Generals met at the house of Mr. Wilmer Mc Lean. Gen. Lee was attended by Gen. Marshal, his Adjutant-General; Gen. Grant, by Col. Parker, on of his chief Aides-de-Camp. The two Generals me and greeted each other with dignified courtesy, and proceeded at once to the business before them. ee immediately alluded to the conditions of the surnder, characterized them as exceedingly lenient and said he would gladly leave all the details t Gen. Grant's own discretion. Gen. Grant stated th erms of the parole: that the arms should be stacked he artillery parked, and the supplies and munition urned over to him, the officers retaining their side arms, horses and personal effects. Gen. Lee promptly ssented to the conditions, and the agreement of sur ender was engrossed and signed by Gen. Lee at 3:30

Gen. Lee asked Gen. Grant for an interpretation o he phrase, " personal effects," and said that many o nis cavalrymen owned their own horses. Gen. Gran said he construed it to mean that the horses must b turned over to the United States government. Gen Les admitted the correctness and justice of the interpretation, when Gen. Grant said he would instruct hi fficers to allow those men who owned their horse to retain them, as they would need them for the pur pose of tilling their farms. Gen. Lee expressed great sense of gratification for such a generous con deration, and said it would have a very good effec-He subsequently expressed a hope that each soldie might be furnished with a certificate of his parokas evidence to prevent him from being forced into the army until regularly exchanged. Gen. Grant assented to the suggestion, and the printing presses were soon put to work to print the documents required. regard to the strength of his army, Gen. Le said he had no idea of the number of men that h should be able to deliver up. There had been s many engagements, and such heavy losses from de ertion and other causes within the past few days and the retreat so rapid, that no regular morning re orts had been made since leaving Petersburg; bu t is generally believed by the best informed officer hat Lee surrenders eighteen to twenty thousand men

f the army horses, wagons, etc., there is yet no off al account. Gen. Lee informed Gen. Grant that he nen were short of provisions, whereupon Gen. Gran rdered twenty-five thousand rations to be distribute them. Thus substantially ended the interview Both Generals were the very impersonation of dignity and courteey is their bearing. Lee is in fine health and though apparently impressed with the vital entered and importance of the act he was performing, he was cheerful and pleasant in his demeanor. The hous where the stipulations were signed was a fair brio tructure, with neat grounds, and quite neatly funished. The room in which the interview took place was a comfortable parlor, about eighteen by twent eet, and adorned by the usual furnishing common t

he average of Virginia houses. Both Generals were attired in full uniform. Le vore a very fine sword. Grant had no side-arms aving left camp the day previous, with the intention of being gone but a few hours, but, on the contrary, being gone all night. When the two Generals first met they were attended only by the staff officers aleady mentioned; but, during the interview, severa ee, who received them cordially and made no ob etions to their presence. They were Maj.-Gens rd and Sheridan, Brevet Maj-Gen. Ingalls, Brig-Gens Villiams, Rawlins and Barnard, Lieut.-Cols. Parker nt, Badeau, Bowers, A. A. G., Porter, Babcock

It should be said that Gan. Grant had anticipat e surrender for several days, and had resolved be rehand not to require the same formalities whi re required in a surrender between the forces of two eign nations or belligerent powers; that they wer ur own people, and to exact no conditions for th

here purpose of humiliation.

After the interview, Gen. Lee returned to his own camp, about half a mile distant, where his leading He announced the result and the terms, whereuponey expressed great satisfaction at the leniency

te conditions. They then approached him in order frank, shook hands, expressing satisfaction at his ourse and their regret at parting, all shedding team The fact of surrender and the liberal terms we

on announced to the troops, and when Gen. Learness among them he was loudly cheered. Onday, between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., Gen. Gra and Staff rode out in the direction of the re-lines, and on a hill just beyond the court-house, wh a full view of the rebel army could be obtained, G Lee was met, attended by but one staff officer

onversed for nearly an hour upon the pro-the future, each seeming to realize the might which the events of the present were on it. Gen. Lee signified very emphaticall e for a total cessation of hostilities, and in

on it. Gen. Lee signified very emphasically in for a total cessation of hostilities, and in its intention to do all in his power to effect. The best of good feeling prevailed, and the last interview between the two Com-Gen. Grant returned to McLean's house after Gens. Longstreet, Gordon, Pickett and the animber of staff officers, arrived, and ognitions and introductions, an hour of very intercourse took place, during which many and incidents of bye-gone college days and service together in the regular army, were and retold with much good nature. Trant gave Gen. Lee and his principal officers to proceed whither they wished. The parties arated, and early on Tuesday morning Gen dataff left the scene of the great event for induarters at City Point, arriving at 4 30 a. Gen. Meade was left in command to sut the details of the surrender, which would be a surrender of the surre

us one; part of them are written and par

the little printing presses which accompan e bea juarters.

exactly two weeks, to almost an hour, from my Point for the Spring car eturn with the Spring campaign not only complete out the intire opposing army destroyed and the wa ubstantilly closed. The complete character of the estruction of Lee's army thus accomplished, forcibly from these facts, viz: That when the oper ions becan two weeks ago, his army numbered no nim 25,000 prisoners; that his killed and wounded are not less than 14,000; and that the balance of th army deserted on the retreat, or fell into our hands

As the various gentlemen of the staff appeared a heir old homes, and as commemorative of their tri return, Brady, the eminent photographer New York, preserved the group, Generals and all or the admiration of all their friends in this and fu

The entre Lee family are now in our hands; Gen Robert E Lee, and his son, William Henry Fitzhug see, who was not killed at Petersburg, as has been eported, are prisoners on parole; his eldest son, G W. Custis Lee, is a prisoner of war in our custody aptured on Thursday last by Sheridan; his nephev zhugh Lee, whose wife is the owner of the Whit louse estate on the Pamunkey, is also a prisoner o

The number of prisoners captured from the begin ning of the campaign up to the present time, is over wenty-five thousand, aside from those surrendere and parojed. The nine thousand prisoners capture y Gens. Sheridan and Wright on Thursday last, wer caterday between Wilson's Station and Petersburg on their way in from the front. Gens. Ewell, Cust ee, Kershaw, Barton, Dubois and two others wer

among taem. The officers, six hundred in number are expected here to-night.

One of the most singular and lamentable events of the war, carrying one back to the days of the chivalric Knighte, when each forman challenged his adversary to hand to hand conflict with the attendant hosts as spectators, occurred on Friday last, on the left of the line, during a skirmish between a portion of the Iwenty-fourth Corps and a brigade of rebel cavalry. en. Reed, Chief of Staff to Gen. Ord, being up at the front, suddenly recognized an old acquaintance in the person of Gen. St. Clair Deering, commanding a prigade of South Carolina cavalry. Whether they had been in former times friends or foes I canno ay, but they met now as foes, and, in full view of he opposing forces present, they held a tournamen of death, fighting with pistols, until, almost simulta recusly, Reed fell dead, and Deering mortally

The correspondent, after giving further details ovents, but which have mainly been published brough official sources, says the field where the sur ender took place was almost covered with the en my's dead—all of them, nearly, being shot in the nead and upper part of the body. The position was a very favorable one for them, but our artillery had ood range from an adjoining hill, and our me harged up the ascent with such impetuosity the ome were bayoneted before they left their ligh reastworks. The road, for miles, was strewn wit roken-down wagons, caissons and baggage of al inds, presenting a scene seldom witnessed on the part of Lee's army.

Another letter from the Army of the Potomac

lated April 12, says: The final arrangements for the surrender of Lee's army were completed yesterday, and to-day they are at liberty to proceed to their homes, or elsewhere, a hey choose. The terms granted were certainly of a

very liberal character. A large number of officers, together with thousands of the men of this army, express their dissatisfaction not only at the unprecedented liberality granted the Army of Northern Virginia, but at the manner which they were paroled and allowed to go the way, without our men being permitted to enjoy th eaults of their long struggle in the passage throug he lines of Gen. Lee and his army; but it is claim hat this would have been humiliating to Gen. Leand his officers, and that it is not the wish or desire f our government or commanders to act towar hem in any way that would tend to irritate their eelings or make their position more intolerable tha t actually is. The policy pursued may have bee

or the best, and our soldiers will submit, as they Iways do, to what is judged most wise. The number of men that Gen. Lee claimed to be ble to give up was 10,000 with muskets, with at nany more men from the commissary, quarter-maser, hospital and other departments—but officer who have been permitted to pass through their cam asert that not more than 7,000 or 8,000 will be

ound to have been surrendered. The cavalry operating with Gen. Lee was also urned over, but only a small force with broken-down orses could be found, report stating that the bes ad been picked out and sent to Gen. Johnston. The number of guns given up was thirty, with from hree to four hundred wagons. Very little ammunition, and no supplies were

As an evidence of the state of their comm when they reached Farmville, the residents tell u hey had been issuing cars of corn to the men for everal days previous, but that a train from Lynch arg met them there with flour and pork, but of som .000 horses turned over to us not more than 20

vere worthy to be found a single ration of forage for

Correspondence of the Herald. The meeting between Generals Grant and Lee was inently courteous on both sides. They had met to omplish business, and they accomplished it in a raight-forward and soldier-like way. The min tes were drawn up on a small table and immed tely made out in proper form, and signed by the two enerals on a marble-topped centre-table of some

The large centre table on which the paper wa inally signed was purchased by Gen. Ord for \$50 cen. Custer purchased the other table on which the nutes were made out for \$25. The only trophic it Mr. McLean were the chairs occupied by the two nerals and the room itself in which the meeting

McLean steadily refused to part with them. Finally wo cavalry officers, one of them a colonel, finding that they could not obtain the chairs by any other means, seized them by force and made off with them heans, seized them by force and made on with them hey had endeavored to make the owner take money or them, but he had flung the proffered greenbacken the floor. After they had been gone some time a savairy officer rode up to the house, called Mr. McLean out, thrust a ten dollar note in his hand, and the colonial schoir rode of the colonial schoir rode. houting "this is for the colonel's chair," rode off in the colonel's chair, and the colonel's chair, and the colonel's chair, and the colonel's chair, and c rack of these gentlemen, and it is very probable that he chairs will be restored to their owner.

In the little reception room were pens, ink, and aper—all the simple pharaphernalia of a military onference. Grant received his guest with the simple oldierly frankness that is part of his nature. As Lee alm, dignified, perfectly self-possessed, advanced inthe room, the Lieutenant-General arose, and bot

Lee remarked upon the extreme destitution of troops. They had had no supplies of any conquence, he said, for the last two days. "Even or isopean by the said, for the last two days." prisoners I have taken from you, General," he narked, "have suffered from lack of food. I cut help it. My own men have been almost a suffered from the sufference."

tarving."
Grant promptly declared to Lee that he wou divide with him. He fulfilled his promise be divided with him. He fulfilled his promise be divided with him. He fulfilled his promise being the sent to the rebel venty-five thousand men to be sent to the rebel

After a few minutes of private desultory conv tion, Gen. Lee took his departure, Gen. Grant ating him to the door, and taking his hand

By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the two armies, bad been impatiently awaiting the result of the erence, knew that the articles of surrender has signed. The discipline which was ordered by but commanders to be kept up along the picket-lines distributed by the erence of the e and prevent the men and officers from intermingling congratulating each other, and thanking God and Lee and Grant in unison that the long agony of flight and pursuit was over. The soldiers of the Union that the long agony of flight and pursuit was over. The soldiers of the Union that the news as it flew, cheered untaken the came inspired with melodious fervor. The "Mar seillaise," the "Star-Spangled Banner," the "Flag of our Union" were played and sung. Even the rolicking strains of "Dixie" rolled out from pipes of brashlong the front, in convicey to those who were form to longer from this glorious day. Officers, from the Lieutenant-General down to coionels, were greeted with an uproarious tumult of delight. All—the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James, the cavalry under Sheridan, the Army of Northern Vir-

If ever troops had cause to be glad, they were the Army of Northern Virginia. The army, fleeing across sixty miles of open country, had sacrificed everything. Its wagons, more than half its artillery baggage, cooking utensils and supplies, had been wasted away. Nearly all the officers had attired themselves in their best clothes, in view of the certainty of losing everything else they had. Col. Marshall, Lie's Adjutant-General, said that neither the General, nor himself, nor any of the staff that he knew General, nor himself, nor any of the staff that he knew of had undressed for seven days. It had been on long, ceaseless, sleepless march, from the laboring and the suffering of which every one was ready to be rid, even at the price of defeat.

cavalry under Sheridan, the Army of Northern Virginia with a voice more subdued—gave sign of glad

CUNNING MISREPRESENTATIONS.

From the Evening Post.

THE Richmond Whig of April 10, in an account he review of some twelve thousand Union troops b den. Weitzel, states that "none of the colored troop ppeared on parade on the occasion, but a separa display of them will probably take place before long." In its next issue, of the 11th, it remarks: "Since the occupation of Richmond the Union authorities have acted with the most scrupulous regard for the feelings of Mrs. General Lee. At first a colored guard was placed in front of the house of Frankling. uard was placed in front of the house on Frankli treet, but upon it being represented that the exhibition was an insult to the lady of the mansion, the plored guard was withdrawn and a white guard

From these two paragraphs it might be supposed that our officers in command at Richmond had re apsed into the flunkeyism of three or four year We do not believe this to be true; we prefe o suppose that there is some other satisfactory ex-clanations to be made of these paragraphs in th Whig. If the colored troops were not paraded with the white troops, that was probably because they were mployed at the time on service too important for the to be relieved from it even temporarily; and as to the colored guard of which Mrs. Lee is said to have complained as an insult to her, we suppose that the were relieved when their time expired and no soone But the officers in command at Richmond ough papers and make gossip there, under what appear to be a very thin veil of pretended Unionism, ar ever ready to take advantage of accidents to put hey dare no longer spit in the faces of our men, a hey did at New Orleans, but they can administ such covert insults as those we now extract from the Whig. What more disgraceful imputation could be ut upon Gen. Weitzel, than to say that he would tigmatize his noble colored troops by submitting t he prejudices of over-sensitive rebels?

We hope the public, which has been somewhat im patient of any appearance, even, of mean subservience to the pro-slavery spirit, will be gratified with th ruth about the circumstances which the Whig, w are convinced, has cunningly distorted.

THE NEW TIMES IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Times. RICHMOND, Friday, April 7, 1865.

I CAN give you news, to-day, which will gratify the heart of every loyal American. Virginia will return to the Union, and that right speedily. Desir ng to ascertain the exact truth with reference to the leged existence of a strong Union sentiment in the ity, I availed myself of an opportunity to call upor certain gentlemen here whom I had heard alluded to by secessionists as Union men, and I must say, tha spent two of the happiest hours of my life in ful and free conversation with some of the most thorough and radical Union men in the country; men vealth and position, whose faith has never wavered or an instant, and who, slaveholders as they are demand that Virginia shall be taken back into th Union "under the Emancipation Proclamation' that no vestige of the rebellion shall be tolerated hal the usurpation, State and Confederate, which was wrecked Virginia, shall not be recognized in c ingle respect; that the State government must be rganized anew, by a convention of the people, a oon as that can be properly effected, and the Stat and its inhabitants thoroughly purged of treason is

Union sentiments, in this strong form exist here to a far greater extent than has yet been conceived not alone among the poorer classes—mechanics and laborers—but in wealthy and influential circles, wher may be found men who have never lost faith in th Union; who have confidently anticipated its triumph, and who greeted the old flag with tears of They are men of the John Minor Botts schoo nd they are the leaven which shall leaven the who ump here in this venerable old commonwealth irginia. They will delight to see the mass of th people treated with magnanicaty, but they have fel too deeply the iron heel of despotism to permit the amnesty of the prominent leaders of the rebellion am not at liberty to-day to mention the names he most prominent of these men; but were I to de o, many of your readers would recognize them a of the most sterling character-

every shape.

THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

Nashville Correspondence of the Time ALREADY I have noticed the breaking up of one

eligious society in Nashville. My inquiries here led ne to believe that such instances of organized bodies dergoing annihilation are not numerous in th rger cities of the South; but that in the rural dis ricts they are quite common. The close of this war vill probably find one-half of the Southern congre tions as having "slept their last sleep" with the work of subverting the government. The college have ceased to furnish a supply of preachers; man of those who were pastors of churches have taken ap arms or entered the rebel service as chaplains leantime the poor sheep are allowed to wander pon the hills. The church edifices here, in many opon the fills. The children as hospitals alike by Jaion and rebel generals. All these things have contributed to diminish attendance on "the means of cace," and in many localities to put a stop to reaching altogether.
In their creed nothing could be more orthodo

an a majority of the Southern people. Their leag men could smell from afar off the slighest see g men could smell from afar off the slighest scen heresy in the air, especially if it had any bearing the curse pronounced upon Canaan. But Olehool and Cumberland Presbyterians have forgotte leir dispute about the extent of the atonement alvinist and Methodist about the five points; Epin apalian and Presbyterian about church government; and Baptist and Pedobaptist about water of divide on the question of loyally or disloyally hat is the one living issue in religion as in politic the South to-day. Need I add that, as the greate number of the churches committed themselves open

to disunion and war, they are as organizations mor-ally certain to perish? In this case the prediction, "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword," has a fearfully fatal verification. Hence it will be found that with the return of peace, the North must not only give the South men and wo-men, schools and newspapers, but churches, religion, ministers, teachers, money—everything. What a

WHOLE NO. 1,298.

GOV. BROWNLOW'S INAUGURAL.

[Governor Brownlow was inaugurated Governor of Tenessee on the 5th inst. In the course of his speech he thus linded to the condition of slavery in Tennessee:]

GENTLEMEN: Your amended Constitution wipes out the institution of slavery, and denies to the Legisla-ture, in all time to come, the right to recognize pro-perty in man. In this sweeping act of emancipation you have, in due time, abated a nuisance which, for ears past, has obstructed all the avenues to agriculural, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial levelopment. In this emergency the duty of prompt action becomes imperative, and even the advocates of gradual emancipation, which means the gradual butting down of the rebellion, found themselves owerless in the claims of a higher civil and State accessive, which demand the prompt abatement of the evil. The wicked authors of this rebellion were told that in the Tolon and under the Constitution that in the their slave property we safe, and that it could not be safe anywhere eise. Not one year clapsed after the war commenced before the ustitution of slavery, in all the border States, became utterly demoralized. The owner lost all control over his slaves, and the slave having got out of the Union, and from under the Constitution, has either been itinerating at will or lying around loose. The history of the past shows o every candid mind that slavery has conferred no benefits upon Tennessee. It has been a sumbling-block in the way of her advancement. Her people have felt the effect of its degrading influence, and her growth and presperity have been retarded by the exclusion from her borders of both capital and educated labor.

NOT WEAKNESS NOR VENGEANCE, BUT

From the Evening Post.

To pardon a criminal is one thing, to let him go untried is quite another. The President and the Gov rnors of States are invested, wisely, with the power, for proper cause, to pardon persons convicted of prime; but if the Governors of this State had given orders to the public prosecutors not to bring to trial the July rioters, and had called this the exercise of the pardoning power, he would have committed a grave error, to say the least.

We trust the President is not about to commit such we trust the Fresident is not about to commit such a mistake. The rebel army of Gen. Lee has surrendered upon terms proposed by Gen. Grant—terms which we think wise and admirable. They are dismissed to their homes on parole not to take up arms unless regularly exchanged. They have become, therefore, non-combatants—and they are assured that so long as they remain thus, and obey the laws of the and, they will not be molested. But in these terms are not included the original fomenters of the rebeltion, the conspirators, most of whom, with Davis at their head, are now flying through the Southern states. To these cruel wretches nothing has been promised; and nothing can be promised except a fair rial, and a rigid administration of the punishment which court and jury may decree. To suffer them to walk the streets of any town where our flag flies, to deal with them in any respect except as criminals of the deepest dye, to be arrested, tried, and, if convicted, punished, is a gross wrong.

The blood of the South as well as of the North cries out against these men. Justice is injustice and law

ontemptible while they are at large and within the reach of the United States government. The President may pardon them, if he chooses to do so, after they have been convicted; but to let them run at arge in the country, not to apprehend them and consign them to durance wherever he can, this is not law, out contempt for law, and while we do not for a moment suppose that the President means to act unlawully, we do know how far his kind heart and mercial disposition may carry him.

Would you hang Davis, and Campbell, and Hunter and Benjamin, and Breckinridge, and Wigfall, and the score or hundred other leaders and originators of he rebellion, then? some reader will ask. Well, if ou ask the question of the poor fellows who have ust come, wasted skeletons, starved, frozen, and in every way inhumanely used, from the prisons in which threescore or a hundred traitors confined them. hey will probably reply, Certainly, hanging is too good for them. If you ask the Southern loyalists who nave been, by the order of these rebel leaders, hunted with bloodhounds, shot like wild beasts, robbed and imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, they too will say "Yes." If you ask the poor of Richmond who were made homeless by the supererogatory bar-barism of Breckinridge, in setting fire to the city beore he and his master ran away from it, they too will say "Yes, hang them."

But this is the voice of passion? Then what says the great heart of the country? It says, Try them if they fall into our hands; let them get away, out of the country, if they can, and we will, with simple Dogberry, thank God that we are rid of so many knaves; but let them understand plainly, and now at once, that if they stay here they must be tried, and punished, unless the President takes the responsibility o pardon them, conditional upon their leaving the country forever. This is not only the just but the julicious course in respect to these persons. It is abso-ntely necessary to the pacification of the country that hey shall in some way be got rid of. Bring but one of em to the bar of justice, and the others will quickly take warning; but every day that Campbell, Hunter and their followers walk the streets of Richmond gives Davis and his runaway crew new courage for resh enterprises and infamies.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

In his speech to the serenaders at Washington last vening, the President, while defending what is own as his "Louisians policy," briefly alluded to he question of negro suffrage at the South, which is soon to become one of the most important issues of reconstruction. "Some," he remarked, "might complain that under the new Constitution, negroes were not permitted to vote. His own idea was, that the ight of suffrage should be given to the more intelligent negroes and to those who have been soldiers in our armies." This is a very significant expression, and may be regarded as indicating the purposes of the Administration with respect to the freedmen of the recovered States. It is difficult to see how any ther conclusion can be arrived at consistently with ustice and honor, than that which bases the elective ranchise upon Patriotism and Intelligence, and not pon birth, caste or color. We have invited the neroes to suffer; shall we not also permit them to enjoy? We propose to permit the Confederate soldier, who has been an armed foe of the flag, and of the principles it represents, to return to his torfeited alleiance and resume its immunities; shall we be less enerous to the black who has stood for our banner upon the bloody field, and who, though surrounded oy a hateful and arbitrary Power to which all the habits of his life had taught him submission, never ecame a traitor? When our scouting parties were tost in the swamps and morasses of the South, who was it came forth to guide them and feed them from his scanty stores? The negro. When our soldiers and escaped from the filthy dens where they were and escaped from the fifthy dens where they were oeing starved to death, who was it clothed them, accurated them, concealed them by day and led them by night, bidding them God speed toward the North star? The Negro. When the haughty and arrogant rebels of the South gathered frowningly along the lines of march as our armies passed, who was it greeted them with streaming types and loud huzzahs? The Negro. When Port Hudson blazed a hundred guns upon our decimated ranks, black bodies lay among the foremost of those who fell. When heroic young Shaw went down in the desperate charge at Wagner, he was "buried with his niggers." When the crater of the mine at Petersburg opened before our advancing troops, it swallowed black and white together. Bervices like this claim something more than commendation. Gendand which is employed to speed a bullet, can be and which is employed to speed a bullet, can be usted to cast a ballot." Gen. Grant says: "I have and very strong prejudices on this subject of reditizenship; but when I saw our black soldiering in the trenches with cheers for 'Old Gle

Woodford remarked in a public address at Charles

We must give the liberated blacks we may safely trust the States to take such ac they may deem advisable in determining alities of their citizens.

National Auti-Slavery Standard

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT-WITHOUT COMPROMIES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the AMERICA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY Will be held in the City of Nev York (probably at the Church of the Puritans on Unic Square), on Toesday, May 9th, at 10 o'clock, a m.

of the Society a prompt attendance at this meeting The questions to come before it are of the greatest in portance. Some members of the Committee propoin view of the almost certain ratification of the An Slavery Amendment of the United States Constitution to dissolve the Society at this Annual Meeting; whi others would postpone such dissolution until the ratifi cation of that Amendment is officially proclaimed; and others still advocate continuing the Society's existence until all the civil rights of the negro are secured.

Beside this, whichever of these views receives the sanction of the Society, there is the further questi whether the STANDARD shall be continued.

On these and other accounts our deliberations wi he most interesting and important, and ought to assen ble all the members and earnest friends of the Society WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH,

THE PRESIDENT ASSASSINATED BY SLAVERY.

A MIGHTY change has come over the land since we spoke last week of the rejoicings which made the day resound and the night resplendent over the broad domain of the Nation. The merry peals from the tional domain. If he and a majority of the Meeting spires have given place to funereal death-knells, the next month think that they can do this better by saluting cannon speak only in the measured tone which announces a nation's grief, the cheerful exhilaration of military music is exchanged for the muffled their sense of duty. In such case, we of the minority made tens of thousands of homes brilliant are re-s sooperation with them. We beg him to believe that soutered the front and left hand upper private box. placed by the melancholy draperies of public sorrow. We have no purpose of forsaking the service of the And it is a real sorrow that finds expression in these in bondage, or of the Freedmen after every fetter is entered the box without exciting the notice of the outward signs. They come from the heart and broken, as long as they are deprived of any civil or of a pistol was heard, and Major Rathbur, looking denote that within that passes abow. When the political privilege possessed by any white man. But the first and dimly through the small report that within that passes abow. Abraham Lincoln had died by the hand of an assasscended the limits and the functions of any voluntar) the President. As the Major sprang fowards him he
sin, every honest man felt as if Death in some hideous
association. It is the Nation's work, and the Nation's heard him shriek some word like "freedom." He then
sin, every honest man felt as if Death in some hideous
acknowledges it to be so. It is the recognized busiseized him. The assassin shook loose from his grasp tidings were flashed to the ends of the country that we think that the cause of the Negro has far transome beloved head. The tears of bearded men fell ties, or the Uhurches, of the great body of the people stance in which the death of a great Magistrate has been until now, or very recently, because been so-truly felt as a personal calamity. And the fall these agencies were arrayed in deadly hostility horror which accompanied the fact gave it a keener against the Negro. The public mind had to be purified by long moral agitation and fitted to profit by like this. Washington alone ever received such a the calamities which slavery was to bring upon the like this. Washington alone ever received such a the calamities which slavery was to bring upon the tinct to be heard in all parts of the theatre. The au unanimity of sorrow. But he died full of years, his Nation. It has encountered them and learned the dience, of course, were shocked and dumbfounded career of honors accomplished and in the due course at worst, in its death agony. The Nation sees that of nature. There was no indignation and horror it can have no permanent peace and good government formance gave to the whole thing the appearance of mingled with that distress. The streets last Satur- until it is trampled out of existence. The American being part of the play. As quick as a flish he disappearance of the play. mingled with that distress. The streets last Satur auntil it is trampled out of existence. The American being part of the play. As quick as a flish he disapday were a sight to see. No smile relaxed any count Anti-Slavery Society was gathered to bring about this peared at the rear of the stage, followed by J. B tenance of man or woman. Dearest friends ex- state of things. Having brought it about, it may stewart, a lawyer of Washington, who only misse tenance of man or woman. Dearest friends ex. honorably and gracefully cease from its specific him by about four feet, as the door was closed by the changed stern salutations that day, for their thoughts work. If the Cabinet, the Congress, the Churches assassin in his face. The delay in getting it open again were far away and full of grief mingled with right- the political parties and the great body of the people gave him a few seconds' start, and he made his escape cous apper. All that was respectable of political had received Garrison when he first went to them antagonism was melted into one common affliction in with his message from God as they do now, there the presence of this terrible crime and calamity. The would have been no need of his forming the American Anti-Slavery Society. Having now received it, Anti-Slavery Society. Having now received it, were closed and his head slightly bent forward. Maj through and after much tribulation, the Society, it Rathbun saw at a glance that he was mortally wounded tised if they dared to utter their treasonous thought. seems to us, comes naturally to an end. Its position surgical aid was obtained as quickly as possible, when Abraham Lincoln received a eulogy of universal and has been sublime in the time past; it should be care- it was found that the ball of the assassin had entere heartfelt grief such as few public men have ever had, ful lest, by refusing to see the changed aspects of the the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly and which will only be faintly echoed in the words, time present, it become ridiculous. which will be uttered in his praise.

He now belongs to history, to the whole world and ranks of the Freedmen's Associations." If he will to all coming time. Side by side with Washington, if read our article again he will see that we made no bedside were the Secretary of War Secretary of the that august shadow do not reverently yield him place, such suggestion. The only allusion made to those Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster-General he will pass down through the ages, renewed and sassociations was in the statement that we should de-Farnsworth, Gen. Todd, coursin to Mrs. Lincoln: Mai blest, till time is no more. For the blessings which stowing on his country and the race will develop Phillips contemplates as at least a possibility. Those man. In the adjoining room were Mrs. Lincoln, he themselves more and more as time goes forward, and associations, undoubtedly, will receive the coopera extend themselves to the ends of the earth. He has being of all Abolitionists, but they occupy but a small the felicity of connecting-his name with great changes in human condition, which only can make a name immortal among men. Conquerors and statesmen and poets are forgotten in time, or remembered only as an insult to the Negro. They include, we believe by a studious class, while the benefactors of mankind whose benefactions are a part of daily personal and national life, are incorporated with a nation's being. One of these fortunate men was Abraham Lincoln. No name more illustrious will shine on the page of history, none more beloved will be a daily household word on the lips of obscure millions. For his name is inseparably associated with acts which gave freedom to an enslaved race and delivered a nation from a cruel and vindictive, yet despicable tyranny. The true freedom of the white as well as the black race in America, and throughout the world, will forever own its obligations to his services in its behalf. While we mourn with bitter grief over his untimely death, we feel that he had done a lifetime's work in the four years of his public life, and that as far as his fame is concerned be had won all the noblest ambition could aspire to. And this, because he asked for no such meed and thought not of it. No magistrate ever had such a work to do, surround ed with such difficulties and obstacles. And as soon as the tumult of events will permit them to be candidly examined, it will be admitted that his conduc has been wise and sagacious, as well as disintereste and magnanimous, in a measure rarely known amor the ruling spirits of mankind.

This terrible catastrophe, which has plunged th Nation in mourning, has obvious teachings which ar Anti-Slavery organ may not page by in silence although they must be evident to every reflecting mind. It shows the degrading and diabolizing effect of alayery on the minds of its families with a concer

rated effect which its manifestations on a large ued a shot at the back of the head of an uns cting man, the cruelty which struck a blow at th hink he will temper Mercy with Justice. But the of what he has done to make this country worth livoreign nations. The gloom of to-day is ours. The He was deliberately murdered b clory of all time is his. And yet it is ours as well, the brain, while quietly sitting

MR. PHILLIPS AND THE STANDARD.

oned by the leading article, on the approaching An-The Executive Committee urge upon all the members anual Meeting of the American Auti-Slavery Society. in the STANDARD of the 8th inst. We regret that we and we are bold to affirm that this paper has never ailed in it.. The only question between us, as to that matter, is, how that equality of rights can be best asserted, in the present condition of the country. He thinks, apparently, that the continued existence o he American Anti-Slavery Society is most important. if not essential, to the due discharge of that duty. We think that such continued existence is at best imma. I the last time that he signed his name to any order terial and indifferent, and that the work can be as document or message. He warmly pressed Mesars. well if not better done without its help.

We entirely agree with Mr. Phillips as to the duty of all Anti-Slavery men to be diligent in their business as Abolitionists as long as there remains any continuing the existence of the Society, the minority to their work in the way that commends itself to

Mr. Phillips says, "the Editors of the STANDARD moved to the house of Mr. Peterson in Tenth street, di suggest to the members that they may retire into the rectly opposite the Theatre, where, at 22 minutes pas line acting with the American Anti-Slavery Society, Hay, M. B. Field, Gen. Halleck, Maj. Gen. Meigs, Re if it should decide to act as one, after Slavery had seen abolished-which, if we understand him, Mr. bott, R. K. Stone, G. D. Hatch, Neal, Hall and Lieber part of the field of political, ecclesiastical and social their scope, those associations look far beyond the mere alms-giving against which Mr. Phillips protest mistake them, they are as resolute as he for the exension of the suffrage to the Negro. But in order roes, and self-supporting and intelligent ones. Tha there may be Negroes, they must be fed during the transition stage; that they may be self-supporting ney must be furnished with land and means to cultiate it, and protection against extortion and oppresion; that they may be intelligent, they must have hool-teachers. When they are able to provide for nemselves in all these particulars, of course these ssociations will gladly cease from their labors of help and oversight. But this is aside from our pur

We desire Mr. Phillips and all who agree with hir liffer from them in this particular, as to the duty of all of us towards the Negroes, before and after they lly accept the new situation, for it is the situation hat we can bestow our time and pains more advan-

geously for the Negroes and the the thront y, as

To the charge Mr. Phillip ow that Abolitionists tried a: e bave done our duty to the b nd ability and to the satisfactive

APPALLING TRA

SSASSINATION AND DEAT

THE DIABOLISM OF SLAVE! y ven

In the Washington papers of F that the President and his wife hey had betier go, for the re-.. Gran

hey did not attend. It was the intent conversed with great cheerfulness. The latter desir and, placing it on his knee, wrote on it at follows: "Allow Mr. Asbmun and friend to come to me at ni

m. to-morrow. "April 14, '65." These were the last words that he penned. It was a natural expression, and the discoloration caused by the

Colfax and Ashmun to accompany him to the theatre, but previous engagements compelled them to decline he invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln entered the carriage to go to the theatre at about 8 o'clock, and as they did so they vestige of technical or virtual Slavery within the Na-bade a cheerful adieu to Mr. Colfax and Mr. Ashmut them. The carriage was driven to the residence of will make no factious opposition, but leave them to few minutes later, the Presidential party of four perons-namely, the President and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Clara Harris and Major H. R. Rathbun, of Albany drum and the funeral march, the illuminations which shall claim the equal right of withholding our active step son of Senator Harris, arrived at the theatre and

round, saw the flash, and dimly, through the smoke as if they had just heard of a private and domestic. It is our privilege to work with these great forces, as Major Rathbun caught the blow on his left arm near sorrow. Seldom in all history has there been an in- a part of them or in concert with them. The Amerithe shoulder, and at once sprang for him again, but lesson they were sent to teach. Slavery is dead, or The suddenness of the affair and the melodramatic Maj. Rathbun then rushed to the President and to the aid of Mrs. Lincoln, who, for the first time realizing what had occurred, was shricking for help. The Presi dent had not changed his position, except that his eyes were closed and his head slightly bent forward. Maj hrough to the front. The dying man was at once r Farnsworth, Gen. Todd, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln; Majo Dr. Gurley, Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois; Drs. E. N. Ab son, Capt. Robert Lincoln; Miss Harris, and two c during the night, but remained only about an hour.] ct; many of those who had rushed to assist in takin care of the patient found that their presence obstructe ather than gave assistance, and therefore left, Amon lese were many members of Congress and Wester

Mr. M. B. Field, who was present when Mr. Linco eathed his last, says in a letter to the Times :

The ball was found imbedded in the anterior of the west hemisphere of the brain. The ba

loth, and lined with lead, the latter also being covere

A silver plate upon the coffin over the breast bear ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Born July 12, 1809, Died April 15, 1865.

The remains have been embalmed. A few locks of hair were removed from the Pres

placed in the coffin. On Tuesday, from 10 to 5 o'clock, the body lay

illustrious dead. Every class, race and condition and the sad tears and farewells of whites and black were mingled by the coffla of him to whom humani was everywhere the same. The most touching exhib ions of sorrow were made by many whose dre marked them as of the poorer classes of society.

The features of Mr. Lincoln retain their sweet, placid wound is so slight as not to amount to a diefigure

the funeral-Wednesday noon. The following is the rder of exercises : Reading a portion of the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Hall.

We close our columns at the very time appointed for

So many who wished to see the face of the lament President were unable to do so on Tuesday, that an ar rangement was made for the body to lie in state at th Capitol on Thursday. It is to be conveyed to Spring field, Ill., for interment, according to the following

The remains will leave Washington at 8 a.m. of Friday e 21st; arrive at Baltimore at 10. Leave Baltimore at 3 p.m., and arrive at Harrisburg Harrisburg at 12 m., 22d, and arrive at Philade 6:30 p. m. o Philadelphia at 4 a.m. of Monday the 24th, and ar

New York at 4 p.m. of the 25th, and arrive at A ny at 4 p.m. of Wednesday the 26th, and a uffalo at 7 a.m of Thursday, the 27th. Buffalo at 10 minutes past 10 the same day and ar leveland at 7 a.m. of Friday the 28th. Closeland at midnight, same day, and arrive a

May 2, and arrive at Spring

THE MURDERER AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

The man who took the President's life was, unque onably, J. Wilkes Booth, a brother of Edwin Booth he actor-a Marylander by birth and a thorough sym pathizer with the rebellion. Says the corresponde

of the Herald:

d his spur. The hat was picked up in the President's nat also has been identified as the one procured at able where the same man hired a horse in the ever

Booth, the murderer of the President, had not fered a reward of \$20 000 for his arrest and that ffered a reward of \$10,000, and the city government of Saltimore also \$10,000.

Attempted Assassination of Hon. W. II. Seward.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD ALMOST KILLED WHILE DEFENDING HIS FATHER.

In other columns we have given an account of th urder of Abraham Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth, a n orious sympathizer with the treasonable and blood he United States; but we have yet to record the fac that almost at the same moment when the fatal bull netrated the President's brain, another assassin-b and all doubt an accomplice of Booth-made an attemp take the life of the Hon. William H. Seward, who we ing in bed, suffering from a broken arm and a frac ared jaw, the results of a recent accident, of which we ave our readers an account last week. Frederick W eward, who was watching at his father's bedside hile attempting to defend him, was prostrated by a low from a pistol which fractured his skull and alnost killed him. For two days there seemed small round to hope for his recovery, but while we are vriting news is received that his symptoms are better nd that his life may possibly be saved.

The particulars of the assault are clearly, and, we esume, accurately stated by Mr. Thurlow Weed as

The assassin succeeded in getting out of the house and naking his escape. A special dispatch to the Times dated Sanday, says:

There is every reason to believe that there was a lot to kill not only the President and Secretary Se ward, but other members of the Cabinet and also the Vice-President. The Washington Star says that Booth was about the National Hotel on Friday, as usual, and trolled up and down the avenue several times. Durng one of these strolls he stopped at the Kirkwood Iouse, and sent to Vice President Johnson a card, upor

"I do not wish to disturb you. Are you in?

J. WILKES BOOTH."

The National Intelligencer says: We can state on the highest authority that it has be certained that there was a regular conspiracy to assa

Secretary Seward, according to the latest reports, out of danger and doing well. Frederick Seward o much better that strong hopes of his recovery are intertained. The villain who assaulted them has been rrested and identified beyond a doubt.

FRIENDLY LETTER.

SCHUYLKILL, Pa., April 10, 1805.

I READ the leader of the last STANDARD WI eculiar feelings; my judgment ran in uniso while my feelings grew more and more tender as rogressed, and at the close the moistened eyes dimme ne vision. It was a feeling akin to that of a fathe viving his daughter in marriage to the man (of a thers) his choice. Joy and sorrow commingled. I ar lad that the object of our warfare is attained, but no o receive the pleasant and profitable weekly visits of he Standard-I can scarcely feel at all reconciled The NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD has been the

est paper I ever had the privilege of reading, whether a moral, religious, political, or literary aspec nuing to be only an anti-slavery paper, it has inc ne highest, purest and best politics, and in literar haracter of the highest order (according to my jud ening and Sunday reading; I love to see that paper ing beside my Bible.

It conducted by other heads and inspired by other arts, it will not be the same paper

But I hope, if the Society dissolve, that out of it the Freedmen, will be instituted. And I hope, if s NDARD there shall be provision for an organ for ciety, under some appropriate name, which will in

A herculean task is before the nation in i it for the nation's good as much as for the Fr

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A CARD.

to the Members of the American Anti-Ske I READ with profound regret the leading edit

vas all we sought, still, while Delaware and Kenter een had on the Constitutional Amendment, it is a ame to disband. What right, under its pledges, has to Society to disband while one legal slave remains in the republic? But there are thousands upon thousands What right has the Society to disband while the spice of slavery remains legal under the Constitution, rehat system stands untouched. The President's Procenation emancipates certain slaves, but has no release to the system, and the Anti-Slavery Amendment to the

nstitution is not yet law.

It slavery itself were substantially ended by the dappearance of every slave, or if the system were beically, ended by the adoption of the Anti-Slaver Amendment, there might be some reason to comide the question of disbanding; but while slavery remin joth substantially and technically, we should, it means o me, be wholly unfaithful to our trust to disbad. When every slave is freed and the system itself legal, nded, it will be time enough to consider what then is our duty. I am not willing to-day, in advance, to plede nyself even then to disband. I consider no iredon real and no emancipation effectual, under such Side and Hederal governments as ours, until the Negro has the pallot. This was the unanimous vote of the Massachaetts Anti Slavery Society at its late January meeting. -a Society which is one of the largest auxiliaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society: The Administration is unalterably determined to reconstruct the rebel States by giving all civil power to the white race. Are those whites to be trusted with the rights and fortune of heir late victims? It would be absurd in these calmns to ask any Abolitionist that question. The whole istory of the Union, North and South, and of the Anti-Slavery cause on both sides the ocean, says no to it. To construct these rebel States as "government of greater blunder, and, considering our better light, reater sin than our fathers committed in 1789 in their ompromise with slavery, and we should have no right expect from it less disastrous results. I deem it the luty of our Society to hold on till its full work is done To dissolve this Spring would, it seems to me, be false o its trust. To dissolve when the mere abolition of Chattelism is accomplished is practical surrender to in

The editors of the STANDARD, in their recent article, aggest to the members that they can retire into the anks of Freedmen's Associations. Alms-giving to the egro is very well, highly honorable to the newly-conerted givers, very useful to the Negro, and may be me essary for a little while. But I protest against in connuance for any length of time. Lam still an Aboir onist, still a believer in the "Negro's ability to take are of himself," and do not intend to insult him by olding him up before the country as a chronic pauge et us Abelitionists not quit the attitude we have belfor thirty years, but stand claiming for the Negro Ar rice, not privileges; RIGHTS, not alms.

tinued; and, freed from that blind partisanship what has made it the mere organ of the Administration, nope it will be, what it should always have been, the organ and true representative of a Society which of its own voice and that of its most active constitut as three times within the past year proclaimed is listrust of the purposes of the Administration. I trust that the important questions to be discussed at our coming Anniversary will move every member la nake the utmost possible exertion to be present and nis share to save us from any misstep on so momental WENDELL PHILLIPS

As for the STANDARD, I hope and trust it will be

Boston, April 10, 1865.

PROCLAMATION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS THE fugitive President of the rebel

fter his hasty flight from Richmond, went to Da Ya., where, on the 5th inst, not having heard of Least irrender, he put forth the following P The General-in-Chief found it necessal

On Saturday forenoon, soon after ABRAHAM LINCOL breathed his last, the following letter was addresse to ANDREW JOHNSON:

ter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure, such arrangement as you deem proper will be made. Your obedient servant Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. EDWIN M. STANDON, Secretary of William College William Secretary of the Navy.

WILDIAM DENISON, Postmaster-General.

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General.
To Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrangements could

Chief-Justice Chase was informed of the fact and repaired to the appointed place in company with Score tary McGulloch, of the Treasury Deparlment, Attorney General Speed, J. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foot of Vermont, Ramsay of Minnesota, Yates of Illinois, Stewart of Nevada, Hale of New Hampshire. and Gen. Farnsworth of Illinois.

At eleven o'clock the oath of office was administere by the Chief-Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner, after which Mr. Johnson delivered the following address:

Gentlemen, I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad even which has so recently occurred. I feel inconnectent in mer form duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly threwn upon me. As to an in dication of any policy which may be pursued by mein the administration of the government I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is by reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion must be regarded as a guaranty of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been speat in endeavoring to principle of right, which has a time dash of an things. The best energies of my life have been spent in andeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I thereve that the government, in passing through its present trials, will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and alleviate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toll and an honest advocacy of the great vinciples of free government have been my lot. The duties have been mine—the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countonance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the government through its present perils. I feel, in making this request, that it will be heartly responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people. ergies of my lite have been spent in endeavoring

The manner of the new President was solemn an dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

In the afternoon he met the members of the Cabine at the Treasury Department, when he signified to them his desire that they should retain the places they had held under his lamented predecessor. There will therefore, be no change in the Cabinet, at least for the present. William Hunter, Chief Clerk in the State De partment, has been appointed Acting Secretary of State during the illness of Mr. Seward and bis son.

In regard to the policy which the new President is likely to adopt we express no opinion further than to say, that, judging from his antecedents, he is likely to be somewhat less lenient to the rebels than Abrahan Lincoln was.

On Monday morning the President was waited upo by a large number of the clergy of the District of Co Morris Island. lumbia in a body, and in reply to a series of resolutions. in which, after paying a tribute to the worth of hi predecessor, they pledged him their earnest sympathy and cordial support, he made an address which is thus

The President thanked them in the warmest terms for their very kind mention of him, and for their tendered support and encouragement: He spoke with feeling of the great personal and public worth of his lamented predecessor. Assuming the grave responsibilities imposed upon him in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution in consequence of this sad dispensation of Providence, he fel his own individual insufficiency and the necessity of the kind counsel and co-operation of all irlends of their country. That support he should endeavor to deserve by shaping his course to those immutable principles of right which under course to those immutable principles of right which unde

lie our government.

He said he had a sure faith that if we adhered to those principles the Almiguty would save the nation. He believed that the nation had a great mission to fulfill, and that God would not allow it to perish before its work was done.

They had alluded to the murder of the late President and to the attempt upon Mr. Seward's life, in just terms of indignation and horror. The assassination of any man, high or low, was a crime of the blackest dye. Especially disbolical was it when the blow was sturch at the loved or diabolical was it when the blow was struck at the loved at honored head of a great nation in the very moment of triumph. But the horrible crime was only a portion of the greatest of crimes—the attempted assassination of a nation And he believed that the American people felt it to be so Treason, he said, was a crime, and nor a mere difference o political opinious. The President closed by again thanking his vistors for giving him at this hour their God-speed.

After the clergymen came the heads of the Treasur; Bureaus and their clerks, who were introduced in an eloquent and feeling address by J. J. Lewis, Esq. Th President made a felicitous response, closing as fol lows: "I have always thought theft was a crime and should be punished as a crime; that arson was a grea crime and should be punished as such; that murde was a dreadful crime and should be punished as such and that treason was the greatest of all crimes and should be punished as such." The wildest outburst of applause, says the correspondent of the Tribune, greater the latter sentiment, and the whole population seem to have adopted it, and it is repeated and applaude

everywhere.

the government.

Governor Stone of Iowa, after a long conversation with the President in regard to the true policy of the government, reported him as saying that while he would deal kindly and leniently with the mass of the people of the South, and the rank and file of their armice, regarding them as he did merely as the victime and sufferers of the rebellion, he nevertheless would be careful not to pursue any policy which would pre vent the government from visiting condign punishme on the guilty authors of the rebellion. He regarded i as due to the loyal people of the country, to the memo fence of the Union during this struggle, and to the claims of justice and freedom throughout the world, that treason should still be regarded as the highest crime under our Constitution and flag, and that trease should be rendered intamous for all time to come While he entertained these views he should endeavor to gain the confidence of the deceived and betrayed masses of the Southern people, regarding them as the proper material for reconstructing the insurgen States, and to restore them to their proper relations to the government. He would neither recognize nor hold official communication with those who had occupie official stations or acknowledged the sovereignty of the rebel government. For four years he had fought the setel government with all the energy of his character. He well knew the horrible outrages to which loyal cit izens in the South had been subjected, and it was hi determination to act in such manner as would best proteet individual rights, and vindicate the character of

These views, thus frankly expressed, are certainly fitted to inspire the highest confidence of the loyal masses in the firmness and wisdom of the Aministra

The conduct of Mr. Johnson on the day of his inau guration as Vice-President was the cause of great mortification and grief to those by whose votes he had bee clevated to his high place. There is good reason to believe, however, that the first reports did him great injustice. A correspondent of the Evening Post (endorsed by the Editors as "a gentleman who knows of what he writes ") says:

"Will you allow me space enough in your columns to do n'act of simple justice to the President of the United States in relation to the circumstances which occurred on the day of the inauguration of President Lincoln? The facts an oriefly these: Mr. Johnson had for some weeks previous been in had health; he was exhausted by his Journey of

on any occasion, never saw him drink a drop of li-life, and never had reason to believe that he

Gen. Burneide, in a speach delivered in this city o ne day of President Lincoln's death, said that since ne beginning of the war he had seen much of Andrew ohoson, having had frequent occasion to consult him n important public affairs, and he had never seen hi n the least degree intoxicated or known him to drink single drop of liquor. He declared upon his hono hat if it were left for him to name the man who should e the successor of President Lincoln he knew no nong all the eminent men of the country one whom schoold prefer to him who, by the authority of the onstitution and the will of the American people, has dready taken the place so suddenly made vacant. This ertainly is valuable testimony. We have evidence also hat President Lincoln had the highest esteem for Mr ohnson. A friend of ours, an eminent artist of thi ity, who was admitted to close intimacy with th resident for several months in succession, says he eard him speak in warm terms in regard to Mr. John on's merits, remarking that he had done nobly for hi ountry. Alluding to the unpleasant occurrence of th ourth of March, he said, with much feeling and em hasis, "He is too much of a man for the America ecople to cast him off for a single error."2 Charles Comment

The Flag-Raising at Fort Sumter.

THE Flag of the United States, which was haule fown at Fort Sumter on the 14th of April, 1861, was n the Fourth Anniversary of that day, with ceremo nies befitting the occasion, again restored to its place in the presence of a multitude of loyal people who greeted it with proud exultation as the symbo of Universal Liberty! The identical flag that was owered in humiliation before the haughty Slave Power now floats in triumph over the powers of Des otism and Treason upon the very spot where our oody civil war was inaugurated !

The great event attracted to Charleston a great num per of visitors, filling the hotels to repletion. Th conther on the 14th was fine, and the day was ushered in by salvos of artillery. The vessels in the harbor, in cluding the naval fleet, put on their gayest attire, an the national ensign floated from all the principal forti ications except Fort Sumter.

It was not till noon that those who had come to paricipate in the ceremonies, or to witness them, were all anded at the Fort. The correspondent of the Times

In the centre of the parade ground was the stan the day, was to deliver his address. It was a slightle levated platform, inclosed with boughs of myrtle tanding underneath a temple of liberty, festooned an nationed with bunting and wreaths of flowers.

When the distinguished gentlemen who were to our

upy the platform entered the parade ground, the were received with such loud cheers as Mr. Beecher t was a fitting welcome to the great champion of th ights of man, Among those on the stand representing the navy were Admiral Dahlgren and Capt. Bradford Paymaster Walmouth, Engineer Dawley, Judge-Advi-ate Cowley and Lieut. Commander Matthews of hi staff; Commodore Rowan. There were over 200 nav. filmore, Anderson, Dix, Washburne, Doubleday, Del teld, Grover, Hatch, Saxton and Molineaux, most whom had their respective staffs with them. Also, A istant Secretary of the Navy Fox, Prof. Davis, of Wes oint Academy; Adjt.-Gen. Townsend and Col. Gurney

Among notable citizens were Senator Wilson, Wil Lloyd Garrison, Samuel Hooper and Ex Gov. Clifford of Massachusetts; Lient. Gov. Anderson, of Ohio; Jus ice Swaine, of the Supreme Court of the United States udges Strong and Thompson, and Congressman Kelley of Pennsylvania; George Thompson of England, and their distinguished gentlemen; Dr. Mackey, the em ent Free Mason, and who has never swerved from h ealty to the government during the thrilling hours of the best of the control of aughters; the wife and children of Gen. Anderso and the daughter of Gen. Dix were also on the stand. It is estimated that at least 3,000 people were present me-sixth being ladies. There were also large detact cents of white and colored troops, marines and sailor erving as guards of honor. Massachusetts was repre ented by the Fifty-fourth Colored, whose gallant an oble Colonel lies in a hero's grave on the shores of

h was received with rapturous applause: then fo owed the reading of a portion of Scripture by the venerable Chaplain Harris, of U. S. Army, who made th ver at the raising of the flag when Maj. Anderso ved his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sun

December 27, 1860, followed by a fervent and in ressive prayer by the same gentleman, during which a nimest silence was observed. Rev. Dr. Storrs, o ew York, then read the 126th, 47th, 98th and part Oth Psalms, in reading the last of which he was joine y the assembly. Adjt. Gen. Townsend then, in clea oice, read Maj. Anderson's dispatch dated steamship altic, off Sandy Hook, April 18, 1861, announcing the all of Fort Sumter.

Preparations were now made for hoisting the flag which was no sooner brought forth to view than the was aroused a burst of joy. A few minutes and every hing was in readiness. Stepping forward, Gen. Ander on, on whom devolved the pleasurable duty of restoris o its original place on the fort the identical flag which ifter an honorable and gallant defence, he was con elled to lower to the insurgents, made the following

SPEECH OF GEN. ANDERSON.

I am here, my friends and fellow-citizens, and brother soldiers, to perform an act of duty which is dear to my leart, and which all of you present appreciate and feel Did I listen to the promptings of my own heart, I would not teempt to speak; but I have been desired by the Secretary of War to make a few remarks. By the considerate appointment of the honored Secretary of War I am here to fulfil the cherished wish of my heart through four long years of bloody war—to restore to its proper place this very flag which floated here during peace before the first act of this ruel rebellion. I thank God I have lived to see this day (applause), to be here to perform this perhaps the last act of duty to my country in this life. My heart is filled with restitude to Almighty God for the signal blessings which he has given us—blessings beyond number. May all the vorld proclaim glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will toward men. I am here, my friends and fellow-citizens, and brothe and good will toward men.

At the conclusion of his remark he seized the halyards, and with a firm and steady pull ran aloft the old flag. No sooner had it caught the breeze than here was one tumultuous shout. It was an inspiring oment, grand and sublime, never to be experience aid. Our flag was there, its crimson folds tattered out not dishonored, regenerated and baptized anew in he fires of Liberty. Gen. Anderson could hardly re-strain his emotions. Tearsof joy filled the eyes of

with 100 guns from Sumter, and with a national salute with 100 guns from Sumter, and with a national salute rom Fort Moultre and Battery Bee on Sullivan Island fort Putnam on Morris Island and Fort Johnson on the control of the con ames Island, places conspicuous in the inauguration of the rebellion and eminently appropriate for then at the national rejets og over the restoration of national authority. Nationalirs were also played by the band, which was followed the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner, with an

freet that was thrilling.

Previous to the raising of the flag, the steamer Planter, Capt. Robert Small, which, it will be remen pered, run the rebel gauntlet in 1862, came to the for aded down with between 2,000 and 3,000 of th mancipated race, of all ages and sizes. cearance was warmly welcomed. Capt. Small was subsequently introduced to many distinguished gentle nen, to whom he narrated his interesting adventure

After the flag had been saluted Mr. Beecher proseeded to deliver an oration worthy of the occasion and of his own fame. We shall print it next week Then followed the doxology in Old Hundred, and the Rev. Dr. Storrs closed the services with prayer and

THE LIBERATOR,-" M. dn Pays," the New York con spondent of the Liberator, speaking of the probable iscontinuance of that paper at the close of the present year, says with truth:

"The nation, if it only apprehended, would miss the airest journal that ever was conducted: that never refused an opponent a chance to vindicate himself, an its cause. The Abolitionists taught all other reformers now to agitate and alter public sentiment. The Liberalor will bequeath an example of impartiality and fair play by which the press may profit, if it cares to hold in even balance between Trojan and Tuscan."

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE in the stability of this government, in spite of the terrible ragedy which has filled their hearts with anguish may well excite the admiration and joy of every citi en. That confidence is exhibited in the dignified almness with which they have seen the reins of au hority pass into new hands, and in the fact that on the rst day after Abraham Lincoln had fallen by the hand of an assassin, the subscriptions to the popular loan eached a higher figure than for weeks before, and in he first open market Government Securities sold at an advance. The price of gold advanced only two per-cent., and the public confidence in the stability of the PERSONAL.

Arguelles, the slave-trader, who, it will be rememb d, was delivered over by the President to the author hment is said to be perpetual banishment from the sland, nineteen years in the chain gang at Cante (Africa), and a fine of \$50,000.

Mr. Garrison did not return in the Arago, which arived at this port from Charleston on Tuesday evening out remained behind with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Beeche and Mr. Tilton to inspect the Sea Islands and St. Augus tine. Florida. They will all doubtless be home in a few

Just as we are making ready for the press new eaches us of the death of that fearless and eloque champion of freedom, the Rev. Samuel Aaron, count Holly, N. J., formerly of Norristown, Pa. B was one of the noblest men we ever knew, and we rope to receive, from some one who knew him intinately, a suitable tribute to his memory for publicaon in these columns.

We record with heartfelt regret the death of tha nent, Richard Cobden, Evq. He died on the 2d inst rom an attack of asthma. He was 60 years of age An English journal says: "When the story of his life omes to be written, there are few things in biography which will be more interesting than the account of hi ise from the home of a Sussex yeoman, and from th he Senste, where he could command his audience an nfluence the destiny of nations." He was among th ruest friends of the North in her bloody struggle wit he Slave Power, and his departure will be sincered nourned by every friend of republican liberty.

George Thompson, writing to the Liberator from th show, just before his departure for Charles

"I could write much of my own feelings as I loo pack upon the thirty years and six months which have elapsed since I landed on the shores from which I and the shores from which I are some six which I was denounced by a slavehold ow departing. Then I was denounced by a slavehold og President for preaching the doctrines of Universiderty. To-day, I am the guest of an anti-slaver resident, on board a United States government vesse an expedition to the city of Charleston, S. C., to s t flag raised, which is not only the symbol of Unic out of Freedom; a flag which, ere long, will deno hat the country it represents has abolished and prairibited for ever involuntary servitude within Sta nd territory subject to the jurisdiction of United State aw. In former years, the question was often put to ne, 'Why don't you go to the South?' To day I an wer—'I am going; going to celebrate the triumph of Garrisonian abolitionism in Charleston; going in com any with Garrison himself; going to tread a one-slave cursed soil, soon to be "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the irresistible Genius of Univer al Emancipation."

"Sound the lond timbrel abroad o'er the sea, Jehovan hath triumphed, the Negro is free?"

THE NATION'S LOSS.

OH, what a dreadful chapter in the history of our day -indeed, our own lives—is the fall of our beloved Pre sident by the hand of an assassin. For this is a per onal grief, not with the family and immediate friend of Mr. Lincoln alone; nor with thousands merely but with millions. Our common people everywhere unlerstood Mr. Lincoln, and had learned to love, respect and trust him, as never any President before, whom hey remember. They feel and know that the countr has received a terrible blow-met with a most fearfu loss. To vast numbers it seems irreparable. For my elf, I look around in vain for the man, anywhere, i ake his place and make good to the country his loss. He combined so many ripe and rare qualities for his position, he was so singularly free from the faults of ambition, selfishness, and pursuit of private ends, to which men in high station are so prone-he had that constant mingling of vigilance with calm self-possession of readiness to review his ground and take up a new position if necessary with inflexible adherence to his sense of duty, he was at all times so well balanced, so The ceremonies of the occasion commenced with the good tempered, he was so accessible to all who needed inging of a song and chorus entitled: "Victory at last," also powerful and friendly help, he was above all so which was received with resourced. true and wise a friend of the country, of its highest i erests and great principles, that I must feel, with Hamlet of his father,

" He was a man, take him for all in all, We shall not look upon his like again." It is hard to believe that he is gone, hard to think hat Abraham Lincoln no longer watches over the desinies of the land. An abiding sense of security is one, as we think of him as no more our President; nd of Mr. Seward, the sagacious counsellor, also stricken down and helpless. But we have no cause, and no right, to despair. Remembering "the Eternal doodness," and the rich experiences we have had there of, as a people, during the fearful war of the last four ears, we must take courage, and renew our labors for ur country with fresh vigor. Never man or President, efore, gave four years of such steady, unintermitting ard labor to the country, as Mr. Lincoln has given: nd none could have given more patiently and cheer ally and with less of personal ill-will and resentment toward those who have continually sought to embarrase him. Through our whole perilous, and often doubtful truggle, his example to the nation has been beyond all price, for its steadiness, calmness, resolute persever ince, and strong hope. We bless God for him, we bless He might have been a starved victim from Anderson nia memory. As Wendell Phillips once said, "Mr. Lincoln has gained for himself a niche so high in the temde of illustrious fame, that no detraction or enmity san reach it." Now, we feel it to be so; and deem i one of the most signal of God's mercies to us that he has the terrible announcement fallen upon the gave him to be our leader through the stormy night or such a war as no man living had imagined, and the Deiverer of our Land from the hands of its crafty, un principled, and powerful enemies. But grievious as his blow is, we must not despair or distrust. On the contrary, let us redouble every effort to effect our country's complete emancipation from the power of hat slave system, whose whole nature is set on fire or iell, and whose supporters are lost to all compassion, all truth, all pity, all honor.

A FEW LINES FROM MISS ESTLIN.

Our beloved friend, Samuel J. May, while in New York recently, gave us an opportunity to read a leter just received by him from Miss MARY A. ESTLIN Of Bristol (Eng.), one of the truest friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in that country, and whose name is faniliar to American Abolitionists. At our request Mr. May permits us to print the following extract: DURDHAM DOWN, BRISTOL, March 17, 1865.

My DEAR MR. MAY: You have been very good to me n sending the papers which tell of progress both in ational sentiment and in the specific work of elevating hose multitudes whom slavery has robbed of their pirthright, and has now set free by its own over-reachng ambition. I can form some estimate of the amoun nan's Aid Association, every branch of which has uch numerous ramifications, and every month increa eports, even were no newspaper correspondence an rivate intimations added to the record. But what a hange in the character of your work! To have reache the building up stage and have laid aside the iconocla ic tools is indeed cause for devout thanksgiving. Oh waking from it to the incomplete subjugation of the States (17 was the number that had ratified the nardly check the reins of imagination concerning the uture of your country, purified from its contamination ntradicting, intercepting blot. The ungracious, un ympathizing, narrow-visioned people in this countr ittle know how much they, in common with the who world, owe to your noble resistance to the aggression verted vision will not affect you nor your cause, how ever, while those of us who have been privileged to an admittance to your sympathy may rejoice with you in this season when faith is so nearly exchange for sight. I think of you constantly, and have eager

become self-supporting citizens. I cannot take hold of Mr. W. Phillips's theory of the necessity of stipuating for suffrage, etc., before admitting the repentant ates. The progress of sentiment and the require of shallowness and imperfect knowledge on my part out you will forgive the expression of my crude lought, and remember that there is no one to whom I can speak on the subject to help me into light, not a single person have I seen or can I discover in this gion who respond to my intense thankfulness at th omentous event of Jan. 31st; its influence does not seem apprehended even by the few who are not unriendly to the Union!

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865. What can one write in the presence of such appall ng events as those which have shocked the nation, and which at this moment fill every loyal heart with indig pant horror? The facts are all known, and I cannot add to them. To moralize upon the event is not my ninent English statesman and champion of Free Gov. Eduty-I leave that to the preacher and the editor: I is too soon to speak positively of the results of thi great change—this wonderful revolution wrought by one Southern assessin. All that I will attempt to do s to give a few facts and opinions, and wait for a week to pass by.

In the first place, it will be everywhere noticedbroad as well as at home—may assassination is a crime that grows out of the state of society in the South as aturally as cotton and rice do from its soil. The outhern newspapers have frequently offered large re wards for the assassination of the President. The hor ible deed has been looked upon with complacency al over the South not by her sober, humane men (for a few such remain, but by a majority of its people, madlened by slavery and war.

Second. It will not be denied that the murder of Mr. jucoln and the horrible attack upon Mr. Seward were he acts of two Southern Secessionists. They were not avowed rebels, Ent halanged to that large class of neo ole known as "sympathizers" with the South—a class which has been tolerated in Washington without ex-

Third. Mr. Lincoln perished because of his leniency He is a viotim to his generosity—kind-heartedness man who killed him has been in Washington, o and on for months. He has talked his secession do trines openly here, and should have been arrested and ent South long ago. Others like him have remaine nere to get the best contracts out of the governmen to coin fortunes out of the war, and to jeer at Mr. Lin coln and praise Jeff. Davis. This class of people ar icw in consternation and genuine sorrow. In view of what is comisg they have suddenly waked to a sense o Mr. Lincoln's magnanimity and gentleness of char

Fourth. So far Mr. Johnson has conducted himsel with remarkable propriety. He was overwhelme with grief at the death of the President, and seemed t view the future and its responsibilities with reluctan nodesty. He has been perfectly sober ever since the one great blunder on Inauguration Day. There are bundant regions for believing that in his personal con luct Mr. Johnson will gain the approval of the loya people of the country.

Now a few opinions, and I have done.

I believe that Mr. Johnson will agreeably disappoin the American people and the world by his course. He eels that the eye of the world is upon him, and with listrustful gance. It were idle to deny that the policy of the Administration will be somewhat modified. I will be in one respect without doubt. Mr. Lincoln was nclined to pardon even the rebel chiefs if they sough t. Mr. Johnson wants the leaders punished—and caught they will be punished. This is settled. But I doub f any great change will be made in the general policy of the government. Mr. Johnson is for pardoning the common people of the South, but for the extirpation of hose who remain rebels.

Give Mr. Johnson a fair chance. Let him have the confidence of Republicans everywhere, and he will suc AVON.

LETTER FROM FRANCES D. GAGE.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., April 15, 1865. o the Editr of The National Anti-Slavery Standard. Ters morning, while our hearts were still palpitatin with blisful emotions over the great triumphs of our Inion amy, celebrated yesterday throughout the coun ry by tie loyal and true, we were startled by the pal ace of sneighbor who came to ask if we "had hear the news." On our answering in the negative, sh gasped rather than spoke the words that struck us dum with a sadiess such as never before checked the cur rents of our joy : "President Lincoln has been assas singled ! " A moment afterwards another came, wring ng her hands and quivering from head to foot, as her truest life love had been smitten down; wildly sh exclaimed, "Oh! have you heard that our Presiden las been mirdered?" We nodded assent-we had n words. By and by came a gray-haired father. W and seen him but last evening, full of mirth and glad iess, and taked with him of the President's last speech apon the bilcony at Washington; now he was bent like ourscore, his wan features . were pinched and white ville, so boken and bowed was the man of threescore Looking out of his hollow eyes, he said huskily, " Have you heard "-he could say no more: As we murmured "Yes," he turned away with tottering steps. S nearts of every true household; these are but samoles of the whole. Men said, "We cannot work-out nearts liestill—we are crushed." "God help our sin 'ul nation,' "What will become of us?" So from lie to lip pased the exclamation and the ejaculation "Why all his mourning, this fearful shock, this paralsis of heart, soul and brain, of a great people?" Are not all me born to die? may be asked, and the answer will spring from twenty million tongues-Aye, all mer are born o die, but not thus. Oh, woe to us as a na ion, whet our Chief Magistrate, our worthiest and lest, is no permitted to await God's time of departure fingled with our deep sorrow for our President is our qually dep sorrow that such a wrong in the sight of Heaven must go upon the nation's records. Shame tha n all our land so vile a miscreant lived as he who

obbed uspf that life. Our human nature has received , fearful lurt. Our finest and keenest sensibilities have neen shot ir stabbed, never again to be fully healed. Never lefore has such spite and hate triumphed i our governmental ranks. Our simple Republican Preident west forth to his duty or his recreation without ear; but it can be done no more with the same con iding trut.

Far be t from me to attempt a eulogy of the de parted, of to foreshadow the effect of his loss upon the nterests of the country. But may I not be forgiven in say, what I have long believed, that the North does ot yet relize what slavery has accomplished in the belliousStates; how utterly it has brutalized those who dare to be its advocates; how reckless and abanloned arelits votaries, how lost to all sense of what is ust betwien man and man.

The meral power of a man's mind, if he ceases to ase it, becomes incapable of action. As an arm, forbid len to move for years, ceases to have power to obe the will, o do the moral functions of the brain; and o nim who lares to submerge justice, mercy and truth and compil himself for selfish ends to enslave his fel ow-man, o hold him as his goods and chattels, to buy and sell him, to rob him of wife, children, father nother, hane, labor and love from generation to gene ion, can we expect aught else but that he shall be s levil and to a devil's work? All truest talents where with a good God has endowed him have been burie away and mused, until the flat has gone forth, "from im that lath not shall be taken even that which he

ach spayns of the past iniquity, such creations of he "sumpf all villanies." There may not be may ach bold demons as he who murdered our belove resident, but their name is legion who are now takin e oath of allegiance from our trusting and high nded givernment officials, who will wait only a con Let us remember, too, that he who has made

dve talents ten in God's service may rease to distru an advance. The price of gold advanced only two pergread every American paper, especially the cheering pand tearly of the confidence in the stability of the journals of the Freedmen's Association, giving such consolence and tender hearts; and thus trusting and government was never stronger than at this moment. It testimony to the power and will of the colored people socileving, bring himself and the nation to harm. Presidence

lent Lincoln is dead—dead by the hand of an assa e blow struck in the midst of his friends. Let his riends take heed, and while we mourn for him with a orrow that has no words to express its depth, let eac for the rights of man. Thus may we be comforted spair, while by the renewed power and more fervent con secration of ourselves and our lives to the great wor o be done, we may finish that which he who has gon before, ushered into his eternal rest by sacrilegiou ands, intended to do.

Our pleasant town is draped with mourning. Our pells, but yesterday so jubilant, are now tolling mourn ally the hours while we wait for further telegram with aching hearts. Our places of business are al osed and the mourners go about the streets.

Our Washington Correspondence. New Jersey gave its vote for McClellan, jet it will weep for our murdered President.

THE SPIRIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.-We recall now with tearful interest the characteristic speech made by Abraham Lincoln to his friends and neighbors Springfield, Ill., when he was leaving them, a little nore than four years ago, to assume the duties of resident. It is a beautiful illustration of his modest and sincerity, and of that deep religious trust by which he has been sustained in the very difficult an rying position to which he was called:

MY FRIENDS: No one not in my position can appr is the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than warter of a century; here my children were borned here one of them lies buried. I know not how I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon nich is, perhaps, greater than that which has wed upon any other man since the days of Washi He never would have succeeded except for t of Divine providence, upon whom he at all tim d. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same and which sustained him, and on the same A nighty Being I place my reliance for support; and ope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receiv nat Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed ut with which success is certain. Again I bid you al in affectionate farewell.

tenat of a recent letter from a lady in Wisconsin to friend in Massachuseus.

"I ought before now to have presented my thanks o you for the weekly remembrancer which comes t is in the Standard. It is a very welcome visitor to the ome circle, and is full of good things. We are much bliged for it. I sent a copy or two to R- and L-, in dissouri, and they were so much pleased with it that it their request I have continued to mail it regularly o them after our perusal. L-says in a recent letter: The STANDARD is R-'s meat and drink-he reads i

aithfully and enjoys it much." [The above shows the appreciation of the STANDARD y probably nearly all its readers. New England.1

Do NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY buying any of the nuerous worthless articles called Gold Pens which have oded the market for the last few years, when at lower ices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the EST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts whose lack of brains con els them to attempt imitation, even to the advertisemen f you want the full value of your money, call on A. Mo ou, 25 Maiden Lane, or inclose stamps for circular.

Chronicles of the Avar.

Latest News in Brief.

Gen. Canby's official reports of the capture by the orces under his command, on the 8th and 9th inst., he formidable rebel defences of the city of Mobil panish Fort and its dependencies and the works sur ounding the town of Blakely, appear in the papers o Wednesday. At the time of closing these dispatcheden. Canby had not yet taken possession of the city of Mobile; but we have both official and unofficial ac counts announcing its occupation by his troops on the 12th inst. In Spanish Fort over five hundred prisoners and thirty guns were captured, and in the Blakely for ifications twenty-four hundred prisoners and twenty Gen. Sherman's army entered Raleigh, the capital of

North Carolina, on Thursday, 13th, meeting with verslight opposition. The rebel Gen. Johnson retreated orthwestwardly with his forces to Hillsboro, at which ce he was when last heard from. He had not yet urrendered to Gen. Sherman; but we are informed bat the military authorities in Washington have intel-igence that a meeting of the two commanders was to ake place at Chapel Hill, N. C., on last Saturday, when was believed that arrangements for the surrende would be perfected. There was a report in Newbern on last Saturda

that Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry had captured Mr. Vano he rebel Governor of North Carolina, while he was nis way to Gen. Sherman, conveying an offer of Ge ohnson to give up the State. It was said that subsequent to this proposition being made by Johnson he war isited by Jeff. Davis, under whose direction it was

ountermanded. Gen. Stoneman captured Salisbury, N. C., on the 12th inst., secured 1,165 prisoners, 19 pieces of artillery 1,000 small arms and eight stands of colors. The plus er found there was enormous, embracing 1,000,0 counds of ammunition, 1,000 shells, 60,000 pounds or powder, 75,000 suits of clothing, 35,000 army blankets with large quantities of bacon, salt, sugar, rice, wheat and 7,000 bales of cotton. All that was not immediate y available was destroyed. Stoneman's raid in East Paparassa and North Carolina has been one of the rate. ennessee and North Carolina has been one of the mos mportant and destructive of the war. He has burne naif a hundred important bridges, destroyed about 10 niles of track, captured trains, burned depots and A Richmond dispatch announcing the arrival of Ge Lee in that city in good health, states that when the General was told of the assassination of the President te shut himself up, and refused to hear any details. He aid that he was already too fagged and weary to h nnerved with the terrible history

Special Jotices.

nan's Greatest Boon.-We would advise a man to forego a hresher and thresh wheat with a flail rather than to see the wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the ever asting "stitch, stitch, stitch," when a sewing machine car oe obtained. The Wheeler and Wilson is an invaluable ai n every household. We have had several different kind on trial, and after six years' service the Wheeler and Wi on has taken the precedence as the best, where all kinds of ewing are to be done in a family.—American Agriculturis

CIRCULAR.-Arrangements having been perfecte or bringing some of the freed people to this city, person n want of help are notified to make application to o This agency is established by the Pennsylvania Abolition

ociety with the aid and cooperation of the Pennsylvani and both Friends Freedmen's Associations of this city. To prevent disappointment we would state that many o hese people have little or no acquaintance with hous work, and are apt to be slow, though mostly of good dis ositions and willing to learn. A number of them are women with children, whom it i

desirable to locate near each other. Farmers or others able to accomodate such are desired to forward their applica ons. Few if any men can be had. If the servants prove unsatisfactory, the Committee de line having them returned to the agency, but when noti ied thereof will co-operate in finding other suitable place or them. Any change of residence should also be notified

To aid in the payment of expenses a charge of one doll. each will be made to parties taking them. Jos. M. TRUMAN, JR., MARCELLUS BALDERSTON, H. RYLAND WARRINER, LUKENS WEESTER,

JANE BOUSTEAD, Agent, 605 North st. (below Coates above Sixteenth), to who all communications should be addressed.

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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. J. S. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.

THE ASSASSINATION THE MOURNING OF THE NATION.

HE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE of April 22d contains a Full Ac-nt of the Assassination of President Lincoln, THE ATTEMPTED. RDER OF SECRETARY SEWARD, the Inauguration of President neon, Andrew Johnson's Speech on the Fall of Richmond, the suit of the Assassins, War News, etc., etc. Price Five Cents. WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

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advise my patients to drink it universally, even those to whom I ave hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee. 12 he PRINCIPAL of the NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I ect all the patients of our institution to use exclusively KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, nd would not be without is on any account.

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The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter,
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vell. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to
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RS. WM. G. KING, for merly Miss Lilly Ann Car ter, would be glad to bear from any of her friends who may have escaped from slavery. Her addressi Care Rev. W L. Judd,

BUFFALO ROBES direct from the Indian country.

BY ALICE CARY.

"On tell me. sailor, tell me true,
Is my little lad, my Bilhu,
A sailing with your ship?"
The sailor's eyes were dim with dew—
"Your little lad, your Bilhu?"
He said, with trembling lip—
"What little lad? what ship!"

"What little lad? as if there could be Another such a one as he! What little lad, do you say? Why, Eilliu, that took to the sea The moment I put him off my knee! It was just the other day The Gray Swan sailed away."

"The other day?" The sailor's eyes
Stood open with great surprise—
"The other day? the Swan?"
His heart began in his throat to rise.
"Ay, ay, sir, here in the cupboard lies
The jacket he had on."
"And so your lad is gone?"

"Gone with the Swan." "And did she stand
With her anchor clutching hold of the sand,
For a month, and never stir?"
"Why, to be sure! I've seen from the land,
Like a lover kissing his lady's hand,
The wild sea kissing her—
A sight to remember, sir."

"But, my good mother, do you know
All this was twenty years ago?
I stood on the Gray Swan's deck.
And to that lad I saw you throw,
Taking it off, as it might be, so!
The kerchief from your neck."
"Ay, and he'll bring it back!"

"And did the little lawless lad
That has made you sick and made you sad,
Sall with the Gray Swan's crew?"
"Lawless! the man is going mad!
The best boy ever mother had—
Be sure he sailed with the crew!
What would you have him do?"

"And he has never written line,
Nor sent you word nor made you sign
To say he was alive?"
"Hold! if 'twas wrong, the wrong is mine;
Besides, he may be in the brine,
And could he write from the grave?
Tut, man! what would you have?"

"Gone twenty years—a long, long cruise—
'Twas wicked thus your love to abuse;
But if the lad still live,
And come hack home think you you can
Forgive him?" "Miscrable man,
You're mad as the sea—you rave—
What have I to forgive?" The sailor twitched his shirt so blue,
And from within his bosom drew
The kerchief. She was wild.
"My God, my Father! is it true?
My little lad, my Elihu!
My blessed boy, my child!
My dead, my living child!" -Friend of Progress.

LETTER FROM L. MARIA CHILD TO GEN. GANTT.

From the Broken Fetter.*

MRS. L. MARIA CHILD wrote the following letter over a year since to Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, shortly after his celebrated speech, in which he recanted his secession and returned to his allegiance to the Union It was never forwarded to him, but Mrs. Child has presented it to us for publication. It is as follows:

WAYLAND, Mass, Feb. 7th, 1864. GEN. GANTT-Dear Sir: My heart impels me to

thank you and bless you, for the sake of our suffer ing country. I have just been reading your speech at Concord, N. H., and I could not otherwise than clap my hands and shout, Bravo! Above all else in this world, I respect a man who has the moral cour age to say, "I have been going wrong, but I have faced about to the right, and am going to march straight forward." When Gen. Butler declared that he had been mistaken, I especially admired him for doing it without any spology for his change of opinion, and without the usual cowardly disclaimer, "But—I am no Abolitionist." In fact, I like direct ness, even in a bad cause, better than indirectness in a good one. Northerners, who really thought slavery was wrong, yet spared no opportunity to apologize for it, always excited my contempt and aversion, more than Southerners who pronounced it a divine institution, and christened it the corner-stone of the Republic. Garrisonian Abolitionists have inspired me with more respect than any other class of men, because they have walked forward openly in a straight path, while others were skulking in corners, or striving to get on by skillful dodging. Frankly and boldly they have said their say, without regard to personal safety, or the interests of any party; and had their moral and intellectual energy been applied to any other subject than slavery, they would have been precisely the men to command the admiration of Southern slaveholders - especially South-wester slaveholders. I have always said that the West had a great heart. I have always been charmed with the forthright and downright way of saying and doing things in that section of the country. And you brave Gen. Gantt, judging by your speeches, are one of the noblest specimens of the frank, energetic, outspoken West. At this crisis we need manifestations of moral bravery, even more than of physical courage. You are doing the country incalculable serwice. God bless you for your honest, true, eloquent words! And He does bless you, in giving you the will and the power to utter them.

Those who look upon this terrible conflict merel as a war to preserve the Union of the States, take narrow view of the subject; and even they who feel interested in it merely as the only means, un-der the guidance of Providence, for the redemption of an oppressed and injured race, do not see it in its full grandeur; for it is a struggle for supremacy between the antagonistic principles of Aristocracy and Freedom, and as such, involves issues important to all the world. Upon its result depends, in a great measure, whether despotism shall go on dark ening the minds of men, fettering their energies, and thus impeding the growth of nations, or whether Freedom shall walk the earth, universal and glorious as the sunshine, beautifying the mansions of the rich, and carrying light and warmth into the cabin

of the poor.

I am glad you have faith in a superintending Providence. Indeed, no reflecting person can have observed the progress of the struggle between the antagonistic elements embodied in our governmen antagonistic elements embodied in our government, especially in the manifestations it has produced during this war, without reverently acknowledging that the hand of God has directed the atorm. How wonderfully have events compelled this nation to go in the way it was determined not to go. What beautiful poetic justice there is in the fact that slave-holders, in the blindness of their rage, have overthrown the baneful institution for the maintenance of which they were willing to destroy the government of their country, and put back the progress of freedom throughout the world!

ment of their country, and put back the progress of freedom throughout the world!

From the beginning I foresaw that this war must inevitably result in the demolition of slavery; and I have greatly rejoiced over the increasing evidence that my hopes were being realized. But the manner in which these changes have been accomplished has alloyed my satisfaction. We seem to have been actuated by selfish views of policy, rather than by great principles. We have done right as a warnecessity, not as a measure of even-handed justice. We have boasted of our magnanimity in consenting that the negro should shed his blood for us, but we have not acknowledged his right to fight for his own freedom. We have never said, in humility of heart, "This great calamity of civil war has come upon us because North and South joined hands in the perpetration of a great wickedness. Let us repent of our evil-doings, and henceforth obey those great laws of justice and humanity, which ennoble nations and secure the blessing of heaven." The sense of a great sin committed, for which God has called us to make atonement by blood, seems utterly wanting in us, as a nation. Therefore, in all our progress I painfully feel a deficiency of moral grandeur. Pardon me if I say that something of this deficiency I felt also in your otherwise truly great and noble speech. To my mind it was the one solitary drawback to its beauty and power. You constantly speak of the negro as the cause of the war, but you are not careful to say that he is great and noble speech. To my mind it was the one solitary drawback to its beauty and power. You constantly speak of the negro as the cause of the war, but you are not careful to say that he is the innocent cause. You speak of him as blighting the prosperity of States, by destroying enterprise and preventing progress, but you never intimate that his own enterprise has been destroyed and his own progress prevented by oppressive laws of the paramount race. I longed to have you give beautiful completeness to your manly utterance by saying, "Cuffee has been sadly in the way of our prosperity; but it has not been his fault, poor fellow! White men brought him here against his will, and white men, North and South, have combined to keep him in slavery. We have all wronged Cuffee. Let us agree to leave off wronging him and give him a fair chance to find his own place in creation." Ah, it you had said that, how immeasurably it would have increased your moral power? But you only go to the extent of acknowledging slavery to be bad policy; you nowhere admit that it is morally wrong. That the system is unwise is indeed sufficiently obvious, merely in the light of worldly policy. To take from laborers the stimulus of wages, and hire an overseer to wield the whip in lieu thereof, is as foolish as it would be to take the main-spring from a watch and "Published during the Ladies' Michigan State Fair for

re a man to turn the hands round. But slavery orse than bad policy; it is inherently wrong. The constantly oppressive, and must often prove cruel in their operation. Even good men cannot escape the poisonous influence of this inherent necessity, however sincerely they may desire to do so. As a slave-holder, and the neighbor of slaveholders, you are doubtless aware of this; but such consciousness does not appear in your speeches. Perhaps you were thinking of the text, "I have many things to say to you, but ye cannot bear them now." And so, in deference to the prejudices of a New Hampshire audience, you merely described Ouffee as a nuisance to be got rid of; and omitted to say, "slavery is wrong. Therefore, as we hope for the blessing of God, let us have done with it." I judge that you may have thus measured your policy, because I everywhere see indications that, large as are your words, your heart is still larger.

You judge correctly that the hostile feelings engendered by civil war are far more acrimonious at the South than at the North. A few weeks since I found one of the most zealous of the Abolitionists exerting herself in behalf of the white refugees from the South, and her eyes were moistened with ears while she told me the story of their sufferings. For myself, I have never felt the slighest degree of enmity toward slaveholders. I have always detested their institution; not only because it enabled

of enmity toward slaveholders. I have always de tested their institution; not only because it enabled the strong to oppress the weak, but because it was antagonistic to our free institutions, and I plainly saw that it was gradually and insidiously undermining them. I believe in Republics. I have full faith in the capacity of the people for self-government; and my ambition for my country was that it should prove this to the nations by a worthy example. rove this to the nations, by a worthy exampl But it is the nature of slavery to dominate; as ore and more, by cunning or by violence, it strong gain the ascendancy over the free elements in constitution. While it existed in our midst we we lled a Republic, but were in fact an Oligarch and we injured the cause of Republican government by a constant practical lie. These consideration made me hate slavery with all my heart and sou But I never wished slaveholders any greater harr than that they might become more prosperous und better system of labor; and I believe Northerne

In general wish no worse to the South than I do.

I herewith send you a pamphlet entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way," which I should like to have you examine if you wanted an nour to tevote to it. It is not a record of my own opinions to the record, but of well-attested facts, the authentity of which can be readily acceptained by acceptained by a sentence. r theories, but of well-attested facts, the authentity of which can be readily ascertained by any one who chooses to examine the official documents, whence they are derived. If you know of any coutherners who would like to have copies, I will ladly send them post-paid. I would also respectfully commend to your notice "The Ordeal of Free Labor," by Mr. Sewell, of the New York Times. He was in the West Indies two or three years, I nk, and had access to all available sources of in mation. What renders his testimony more valua e is, that he went to the West Indies extremel ceptical concerning the working of the free-laborystem. I wish very much that the real facts on this nuch-misrepresented subject should be generally nown and well-understood in Arkansas. She has ecently taken a wise and dignified position by choosing free institutions for herself, and I should be corry to have her new escutcheon stained by injur-ice toward her colored population. The Recordin langel of History is watching us with scrutinizing aze at this eventful crisis of our national existence the cannot otherwise than blush deeply when sh writes down the expulsion of unoffending fre lored people from the soil of Arkansas. It was a easure which gave tyrants of the Old World cause mock at Republics; and, however we may excuse, it will have an evil sound in the ears of impartial posterity. God grant that our rescued banner may float stainless above us in the fair future that s before us, as a nation regenerated and made truly

In our broad territory, nowhere thoroughly cultivated, there is room and work enough for people of all nations, and all complexions. We need the labor all nations, and all complexions. We need the labor of all classes, and can ill afford to spare any. Give them all the benefits of schools, the protection of equal laws, and the stimulus of just wages. Remove obstructions, and they will assuredly find their own natural level, as readily and safely as the waters

I pray you to excuse the liberty which a secluded old woman has taken in addressing you. My hear prompted me to write, because it was overflowing with admiration and gratitude toward you. I do not expect any answer, and I pray you not to feel bound by the laws of politeness, for I am well ware of the distracting demands that will be made oon your time and attention.

May the blessing of God be with you, and de cend in copious showers apon the South, regene cated and redeemed. Yours, with profound respect, L. Maria Child.

[Gen. Gantt's reply to this letter, in a subsequent num per of the Broken Fetter, we shall copy hereafter if we can ind room .- Ed. Standard. 1

A POET'S BIRTHDAY.

DELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF JOHN PIERPONT I

WASHINGTON. The eightieth birthday of Rev. John Pierpont, the venerable poet, was celebrated in Washington or Thursday evening, April 6th, at the house of Mr. C.

H. Morse. The Chronicle says: "Upon the walls we noted the following inscriptions is steer formed of laurel and other evergreens, and beaut all bordered: 'John Pierpont,' 'Priest and Patriot,' an a quotation from one of his works) 'May a crown, as his eward, be given him.'

"A series of presentations of gifts were made, among which were a beautiful ebony cane with a silver head uitably inscribed and neatly carved, a gold watch, a magnificently bound photographic album containing portraits if some seventy-five of his friends, including many of the nost distinguished people of New England.

"Mr. Morse then proceeded to read to Mr. Pierpout and is friends assembled the beautiful tributes of scores of his iends at a distance, sent to Mr. Morse in response to his timations that the surprise party had been projected by a wof his friends."

Letters were received from Donald G. Mitchell lichard H. Dana, Jr., L. Maria Child, Henry W. longfellow, Charles Sumner, E. P. Whipple and Wm loyd Garrison. Poems were sent by Oliver Wendel Iolmes, Charles T. Brooks, Mrs. Sigourney, William Fullen Bryant, John G. Whittier and Elizur Wright. ome of these poems were as follows:

FROM DR. HOLMES. FROM DR. HOLMES.

Love, honor, reverence are the meed we owe To him who, in the press of younger men, Toiling with head, heart, hand, with tongue and pen, Treads his firm pathway through the blinding snow, Singing in cheery tones that long ago Our fathers heard: not less melodious when Ten winters lie on threescore years and ten, And still life's unchilled fountains overflow; Though paler seems the faithful watch-tower's light; In the rich dawn that kindles all the day, Still in our grateful memory lives the ray Ut the lone Hambeau, blazing through the night, Now while the heavens, in new-born splendors bright, Shine o'er a ransom'd people's opening way.

Outver Wendell Holmes.

FROM W. C. BRYANT. To the Rev. John Pierpont, on his Eightieth Birthday, April 6, 1865,

The mightiest of the Hebrew seers, Clear-ey'd and hale at eighty years, From Pisgah saw the hills and plains Of Canaan, green with brooks and rains

Our poet, strong in frame and mind, Leaves eighty well-spent years behind; And forward looks to fields more bright

Yet, be our Pierpont's voice and pen Long potent with the sons of men; And late his summons to the shore Where he shall meet his youth once more. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Health to thee, Pierpont, tried and honest, In Freedom's fight among the sconest, Who still as Freedom's minstrel crownest Her humble lays, And like some hoary harper tunest Thy hymus of praise! Where now are all the " unco good,'

The Canaan-cursing "Brotherhood,"
The mobs they raised, the storms they brewed,
And pulpit thunder?
Sheer sunk like Pharaoh's multitude;
They've all "gone under!"

And thou, our noblest and our oldest,
Our priest and poet, first and boldest,
Crowned with thy fourscore years, beho
Thy country free—
O sight to warm a heart the coldest!
How much more thee!

All blessings from the bounteons Giver
Be thine on either side the river;
And when thy sum of life forever
The angels foot up,
Notifyain shall seem thy long endeavor
All wrong to root up!
Amesbury, 3d mo., 1865.

John G. W.

fr. Garrison wrote:

ny kind regards to Mrs. Pierpont, I remain, dear sir, ye ejoicing friend, Whilliam Lloyd Garrison ndly intentions of his friends.

> FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD VIOTOBY.

The grandest sound beneath the sun,
Pealing from half a theusand bells!
Hear it! bless it! victory's won!
How sweet the changes, sweet the swells, As each the joyous tidings tells, With roar of cannon, boom of gun, The battle is over-and won;

And the end is near. Never more (Such the glad dream we dream to-night) Shall human bearts with pain run o'er, Awaiting tidings of the light. The night has passed; all hail the light!
Flash of musket and campn's roar, Thank God! can break our hearts no more!

For some the end comes all too late. For dread and fear have passed and gone; For some no glad relief, for Fate Her cruelest and worst has done, Has taken all in taking one. Oh! sad, sad hearts, for whom the weight Of war is lifted all too late!

Oh I sad, sad hearts, lift up your voice, And bless the lost one's sheathed sword; Oh! sad, sad hearts, look up, rejoice; Blessed is their blood upon the sward, Blessed their souls who die in the Lord. Oh! not in vain the soldier's choice. Our land is saved! Rejoice! rejoice!

SCENES IN RICHMOND.

April 9, 1865.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

I was standing upon the bank of the river, viewing the scene of desolation, when a boat, pulled by welve sailors, came up stream. It contained President Lincoln and his son, Admiral Parter, Cartient Lincoln and Lincoln and the signal corps. Somehow the negroes on the bank of the river ascertained that the tall man wearing the black hat was President Lincoln. There was a sudden shout. An owork on the dock, found himself alone. They left work and crowded round the President. As he approached I said to a colored woman: Correspondence of the Boston Journal. sached I said to a colored woman:

There is the man who made you free.' What, massa?" "That is President Lincoln." "Dat President Linkum?"

She gazed at him a moment, clapped her hands and jumped straight up and down, shouting "Glory, ory, glory!" till her voice was lost in a universal

neer.

There was no carriage near, so the President, leading his son, walked three quarters of a mile up to ten. Weitzel's headquarters—Jeff. Davis's mansion. What a spectacle it was! Such a turly-burly—such rild, indescribable, eestatic joy I never witnessed. eir round blue caps and short jackets and baggin pants, with navy carbines, were the advance guard. Then came the President and Admiral Porter, flanked by the officers accompanying him and the correspondent of the Journal, then six more sailors with carbines—twenty of us all told—amid a surging nass of men, women and children, black, white an yellow, running, shouting, dancing, swinging their caps, bonnets and handkerchiefs. The soldiers saw im and swelled the crowd, cheering in wild enthuasm. All could see him, he was so tall-so con-

One colored woman standing in a doorway, as the President passed along the sidewalk, shouted Thank you, dear Jesus, for this! thank you, Jesus! Another standing by her side was clapping her hands and shouting: "Bless de Lord!" A colored woman snatched her sonnet from her

head, whirled it in the air, screaming with all her might, "God bless you, massa Linkun."

A few white women looking out from the houses waved their handkerchiefs. One lay in a large and elegant building looked awhile, and then turned are the head as if it was a discusting sight

away her head, as if it was a disguiting sight.

President Lincoln walked in silence, acknowledg ing the salutes of officers and solders and of the citizens, black and white! It was the man of the ocople among the people. It was the reat deliverer, meeting the delivered. Yesterday morning the maority of the thousands who crowdel the streets and hindered our advance, were slave. Now they vere free, and beholding him who hal given then

The Philadelphia Press has a corresp ield who writes excellent letters-Mr. J Morris Ches er. He is a tall, stout, muscular, unasuming man He is a black man. Entering the hall d Congress he sat down in the Speaker's chair and commenced writ ng on the Speaker's desk. A rebel officer who had en paroled entered the room.

"Come out of there, you black cass," shouted the flicer, his teeth set and his fist clenched. Mr. Chester raised his eyes, calming surveyed the ficer, and went on with his writing "Get out of there or I'll knock your brains out,"

he officer bellowed, pouring out a trrent of oaths.

Mr. Chester did not move. The efficer rushed up e steps to seize him by the collar but found him of tumbling heels over head ever chairs an enches, knocked down by one well-planted blow etween his eyes, which Mr. Chester had given. Mr. Chester said not a word, but sat down an went to writing as if nothing had happened. The officer sprang to his feet and called upon Capt. Huthins of Gen. Devens's staff for a sword

"I'll cut the fellow's heart out," sad he. "O, no. I guess not. I won't let you have my sword for any such purpose. If you want to fight Mr. Chester, I will clear a space her and see that you have fair play, but let me tell you that you will get a tremendous thrashing," said Cart. Hutchins.

The officer left the hall in disgist, while Mr. Chester continued his writing. "I thought I would exercise my right as a belligerent," was his remark as he told me the story, which is fully confirmed by Cart Hutchins. apt. Hutchins.

I have taken especial pains to ascetain the truth I have taken especial pains to ascrtain the truth bout negro troops in the rebel service. A great acting was held in the African church some weeks go to fire the African heart. The church was rowded with colored people. The newspapers lines then have made frequent mention of the volunteering of colored men, and the pulic have been according to the pains that several recipiests were being made to believe that several regimets were being anlisted. I have the testimony of a dozen men, white and colored, that the entire number did not exwhite and colored, that the entire number did not exceed fifty! and these were boys, who were ready to parade the streets, and live on Confderate rations, but who had no idea of fighting. "Ley was mostly poor Souf Carolina darkies—poor teathen fellers, who didn't know no better." said de negro, in response to my inquiries. "Would yn have fought against the Yankees?" I asked of a colored mandressed in butternut colored clothes, who stood near by. "No, sir. Dey might have shot me through de body wid ninety thousand balls, before I would have fired a gun at my friends." "Then yn look upon us as your friends?" "Yes, sir. I've prayed for you to come to get here for a long while, ad do you think that I would have prayed one way an fit de other?" He said it with spirit, as if a little lurt that I should question his sincerity. "I'll tell you massa, what I question his sincerity. "I'll tell you massa, what I would have done," said another, taling off his hat and bowing; "I would have taken a gun, and when I cotched a chance, I'd a shooted it it de rebs and den run for de Yankees." This brought a general explosion from the crowd, and arrested the attention of

ome white men passing.

I look back with pleasure to the scene. It was in the street directly west of the sapitol—the dispidated building with decaying wals and broken windows. I had but to raise my yes to see the stars and stripes waving in the evening breeze. A few paces distant were the ruins of the rebel wardenest from whomes were sixed and are the roles. stars and stripes waving in the evening breeze. A few paces distant were the ruins of the rebel war department, from whence were issued orders to starve our prisoners at Belle Isle Salisbury and Andersonville. Near by were the walls of Dr. Reed's church, where a specious gappel had been preached. A stone's throw in the other direction was Dr. Hayes's church, where Jaf. Davis's heart quailed on Sunday last. The street was full of people. I was a stranger to them all, but I ventured to make this inquiry: "Did you ever see an Abolitionist?" "No, massa, I reckon I never did," was the reply. "What kind of people de you think they are?" "Well, massa, I specs devis a good kind of people." "Why do you think so?" "Case when I hear bad white folks swearing aid cussing about 'em, I reckun dar must be something good about 'em." "Well, my friends, I am an Abolitionist; I believe that one man is just as good as another if he behaves as well, and that I have no more right to make a slave of you than you have of me." Every hat came off in an instant, and a tozen hands were reached out toward me, and I beard from a dozen tongues a hearty "God bless you, sir!" There is freedom of speech in Richmond now. White men heard me and scowled. Last Sunday, had I uttered those words I should have dangled upon the nearest lamp-post in five minutes; but to-day, those men who stretched out their hands to me would have

iven the last drop of their blood, before they would ave seen a hair of my head injured, after that de-

CINGS AMONG THE EMANCIPATED

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Nothing can exceed the rejoicings of the negrous since the occupation of this city. They declare that they cannot realize the change; though they have long prayed for it, yet it seems impossible that it has come. Old men and women weep and shout for joy, and praise God for their deliverance through means of the Union army. The stories of theorem which many of them relate, through which they have passed would be hard to credit, were it not that there are so many corroborating circumstances to remove all doubts. The highest degree of happiness attainable upon earth is now being en joyed by the colored people of this city. They all declare that they are abundantly able to take care of themselves. Nothing can be more amusing than the efforts of some of the most violent rebels, who in other days never let an opportunity pass to show their love for Jeff Davis, or manifest their violative feelings against the egroes in every conceivable contents. their love for Jeff Davis, or manifest their vindictive feelings against the negroes in every conceivable manner, to cultivate the friendship of the colored people, with the hope that the forgiving nature of the race may induce them to forget the wrongs of the past and befriend them in these times of sore tribulation. Persons who were instituting all manner complaints against the respectable colored persons who happened to live in their neighborhood have suddenly realized that they were very desirable companions, and possessing social qualities worthy of cultivation. What a wonderful change has come over the spirit of Southern dreams. GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE NEGROES.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette

Nothing could be better than the behavior of the ne groes. Some of the citizens, who "hate a d—d nigger anyhow," complain of their having been riotous du-ing the are, but I found no evidence to show that the and behaved nearly so badly as some of the whites. Others complain that they have become "saucy" but this, too, is rather what they feel bound to believe

but this, too, is rather what they feel bound to believe must be, than what they actually see.

Here at the Spottswood House the negroes—all slaves two days ago, all nee now and knowing that they are free—continue quietly at their regular work. The proprietor complains that, during the fire on Monday he could get nothing done; but with such a fire raging all around them, servants in any house would scarcely be very attentive. To-night the hotel is overrunning with officers who have at last worked their way up from City Point; yet, in the midst of their way up from City Point; yet, in the midst such confusion, no hotel could show better attention to the wants of its guests than these liberated slave re giving

Throughout the city, the majority of them are thus far remaining quietly with their late masters, at their old duties. They all know they are free, and chuckle reatly over the thought; but they mean to give heir masters a chance to pay them wages.

The first thing many ask about is the prospect for egro schools. They have heard in some way that in ther cities the advent of the Yankees was the signal or beginning the education of themselves and their ildren; and they are anxiously awaiting the same

For the most part, I doubt if the inferior classes of aves very well understand yet what it all means 'It don't take no more passes now to go around no whar," exclaimed a burly black a moment ago to his comrade, beneath the window. That seems to be as far as many of them get. They know that the igars in the State House square, and stay out after time o'clock if they wish; and they have a vague sort of jubilant feeling about being free; but I doub if many of them realize that freedom means simpl work for themselves.

Of course they are all our friends; all cheer the flag, and listen to the music, and glorify the Yankees. They are very proud of our negro soldiers; say that e rebel attempt to arm them wouldn't work; and eclare that they got none into their companies exept such as were forced in.

NEGRO ENTERPRISE IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the World. Not the least remarkable thing to note is the awakaned enterprise of the darkies. They are coming into Richmond from remote places with a few hear of cattle, with vegetables and forage, and are fishing the James river in organization. Last Sunday afternoon they solemnly dispossessed the white preachers of authority in the Richmond negro churches, and seem to rise to some conception of their new opportunities, being orderly, as well as thoughtful and industrious. If the close of the war should develop any latent energy or ability in this dusky race, we shall have one regret the less and one satisfaction the

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OLD AND YOUNG. It is not new to the Doctor, but it is entirely new to the public me quart bottle will last a well person a year. This is rather ew mode of doctoring; nevertheless it will

SAVE MILLIONS om being sick. Is it not better to pay three dollars a year to ke om being sick, than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctor's bil ad as much more for the loss of time, and inconvenience of bei

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To prevent sickness, use as follows:
Add one teaspoorful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a tumbler cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the mornin and the same before you retire at night.
IJ will increasn the strength, and give

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A celebrated New York Merchant, who has made a thorough trisf the Pineapple Cider, assures Dr. Talbot that he has gained to counds of flesh in one month at the first trial. He continues it use as above directed, and finds it very beneficial; says it proved it. PREVENTIVE TO SICKNESS

his cass. Also, another well-known gentleman in New York has sed the Medicated Cider constantly for ten years, and has not been ck one day during that time.

THIS WONDERFUL PREPARATION

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Ottles, or 4 Half-pint bottles sent free
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WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, VIZ.: WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, VIZ.:
That Iron well galvanized will not rust.
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That wood scaked in water will swell, shrink, and split:
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That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will no or the clothes.

colones.

Long-wheel regulators are not essential.

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all who have tried it pronounce it the best Wringer ever at it will ring a thread or a bed-quilt without allerat might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few rince the skeptical, it such there be; and we say to all, is, n's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and entirely satisfactory, return it.

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These Pumps have now been in general use a number of years, and give better satisfaction than any other, and are recommended as THE BEST! by Captain Ericsson, and other eminent engineers. We can refer to thousands using them, and guarantee that all will recommend them. They are more simple in construction, and work sesier, and cost less than all others.

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